

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

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1874

1945

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After seventy-one years of continuous service in the grain trade we wish to express our appreciation for the patronage and pleasant business associations which have developed and maintained our organization.

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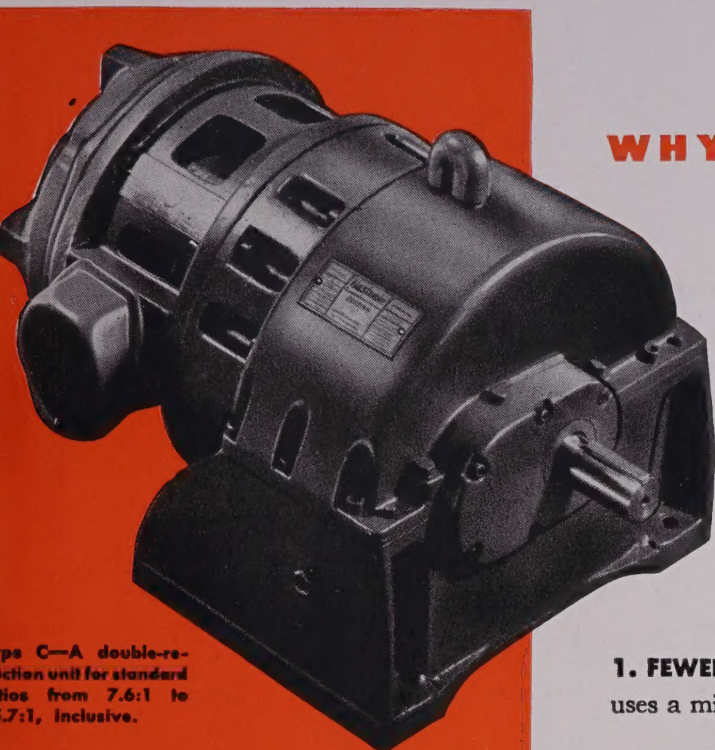
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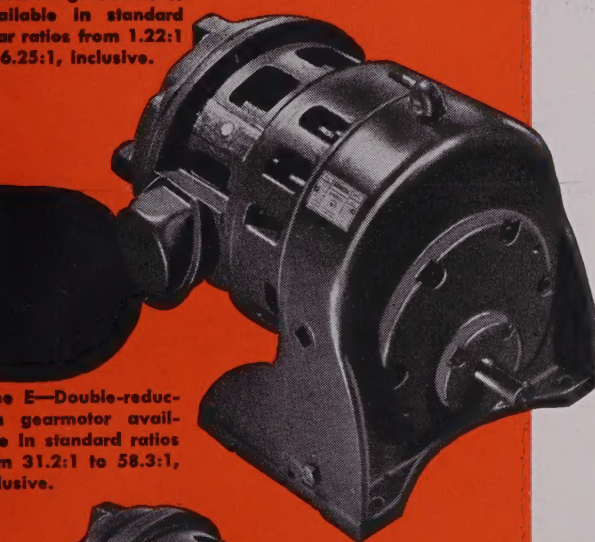
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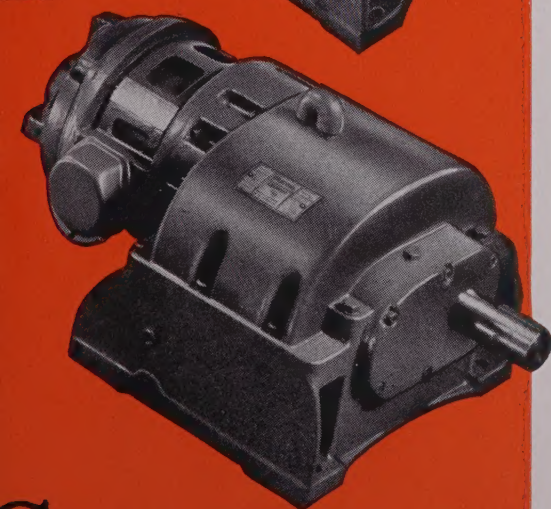


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HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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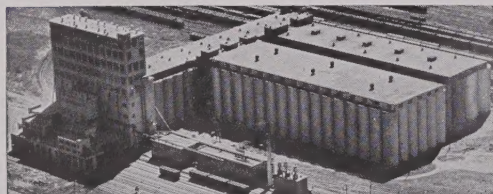
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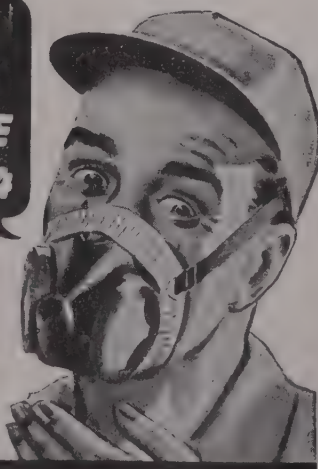
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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

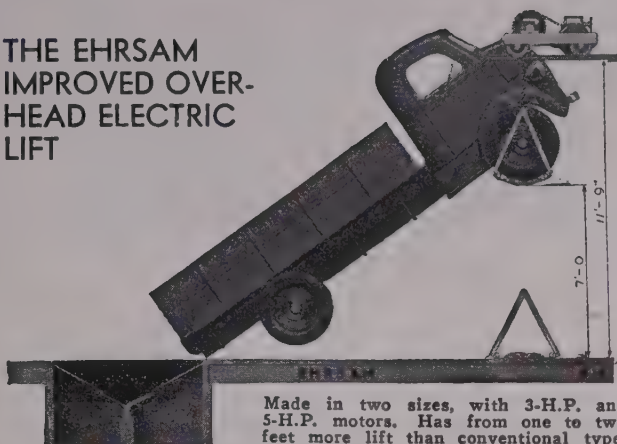
Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

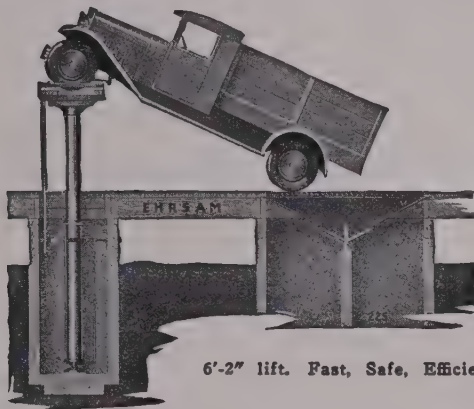
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THE EHR SAM
IMPROVED OVER-
HEAD ELECTRIC
LIFT



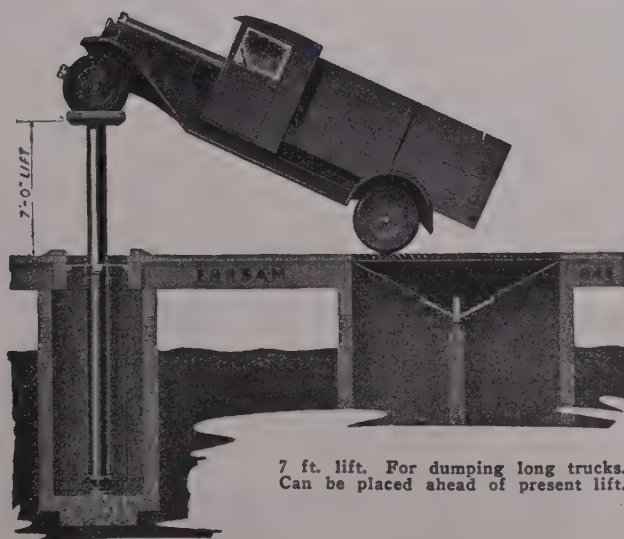
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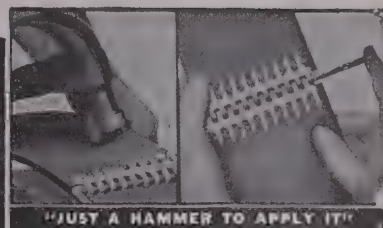
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for transmission
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STEEL BELT LACING

World famed in general service for strength and long life. A flexible steel-hinged joint, smooth on both sides. 12 sizes. Made in

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BELT FASTENERS AND RIP PLATES

For conveyor and elevator belts of all thicknesses, makes a tight butt joint of great strength and durability. Compresses belt ends between toothed cupped plates. Templates and FLEXCO Clips speed application. 6 sizes. Made in steel, "Monel Metal", non-

magnetic and abrasion resisting alloys.

By using Flexco HD Rip Plates, damaged conveyor belting can be returned to satisfactory service. The extra length gives a long grip on edges of rip or patch. Flexco Tools and Rip Plate Tool are used. For complete information ask for Bulletin F-100.

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Immediate Delivery**

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Place your name and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

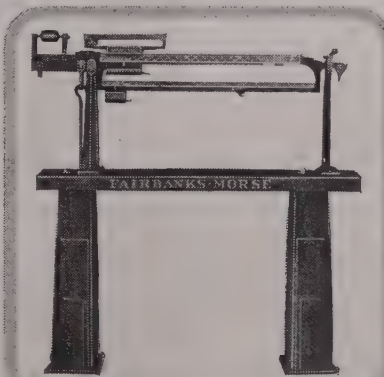
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Protect your profits and reputation with
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Fairbanks-Morse Scales are world-famed for their accuracy and long life, proved through more than a century of dependable service to buyer and seller alike. Your confidence in them, and your customers' confidence in them, is something that didn't "just grow" like Topsy, but has been earned.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Fairbanks-Morse Building, Chicago 5, Illinois. Branches and service stations throughout the United States and Canada.

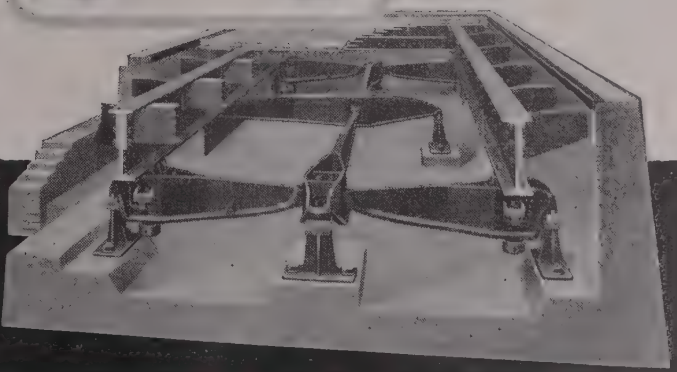
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RAILROAD AND FARM EQUIPMENT



Scales

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—In west central part of Indiana in heart of corn and bean belt, 25,000 bus. capacity. Feed, seed, coal and fertilizer side lines. Owner desires to sell due to other business connections. Priced reasonable. Address 92W10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Feed manufacturing plant successfully operated for 30 years. In rich San Joaquin Valley, California, in large grain producing section. Wonderful sales territory. Investment of approximately \$100,000.00. Owner desires to retire. Fine opportunity for person with sufficient experience and funds to invest. Part cash and terms acceptable. Details on requested. Address 92X8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

WANTED by new firm, sales manager and foreman experienced in feed business. Sherwood Feed Mills, 501 President St., Baltimore 2, Md.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS FIRM wants buyer familiar with lumber, lumber accessories, and with a knowledge of the feed and seed business. Address 92Y1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED SALESMEN—for Ks., Ia., Nebr., Mo., also **MANAGER** for grain elevator and feed business and **MILL WORKERS**. Write full information in first letter to: Dannen Mills, Box 429, St. Joseph, Missouri.

MANAGERS and assistant managers capable of operating yards handling coal, lumber building materials, feed, seed, and buying of grain. State full qualifications in first letter. All replies confidential. Address 92Y5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

BATES Grain Company

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS

BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.
Phone Victor 7656

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED—Manager for farmers' elevator. Buyer and feed, books and references. Address 92Z15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—Experienced elevator manager, 45 yrs. old, wants managership of grain elevator; thorough knowledge of all side lines, terminal marketing and grain inspection. 15 yrs. experience managing elevators. Address 92Z1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—Young man desires permanent connection in executive capacity with successful grain elevator operation. Well grounded with 13 yrs. experience in operating and merchandising grain, feed, seed and coal. Can make substantial investment with view to eventual ownership. Age 35, married, 2 dependents. Will furnish A-1 references. Business must be open to investigation and should be located in Indiana or adjacent territory. Address 92Z3, Grain & Feed Journals Chicago 4, Ill.

A REAL OPPORTUNITY

Old established concern selling Grain Elevator and Seed House supplies wants an exclusive salesman to cover State of Indiana. Sales volume is already established but can be greatly increased as many new items are being added to our line. This job will pay a guaranteed amount the first year and will be a permanent job. Earnings can be greatly increased through bonus arrangement. You furnish car—we will help you get gas. All replies treated confidentially. Send complete data, experience and background. Address 92Z10 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

FOR SALE—262 ft. of 1½" rope in good condition. Cropsey Co-Operative Grain Co., Cropsey, Illinois.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

For Sale—Forsberg separators for grain and seed. Benjamin Gerks, Sales Agent, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Minneapolis No. 3 Portable Corn Sheller, also Grain Loader. Thos. L. Moore, Hamersville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—1 almost new 10 bu. Richardson automatic scale; 2 practically new 10 ton Howe wagon scales; 1 10-H.P. Fairbanks Morse gas engine, 5 yrs. old; 64 ft. steel chain with ear corn buckets attached; 1 Western truck lift; 1 McMillan truck lift. J. H. Fuller, Terminal Grain Co., Winchester, Ill.

FOR SALE—Going out of business. Grain elevator equipment, motors, cleaners, elevator legging with belting and buckets, hammer mill, drag chain, starting boxes, switches, everything necessary to use in the grain business. Must vacate premises. Ed. S. Falknor Grain Co., Troy, Ohio.

FOR SALE—4 Dbl. Stands 9x18 R. A. Rolls; No. 2—8 Section Plansifter; No. 0-¾ 6 section Plansifter; No. 4 Eureka Separator Buhler drive; 2 Dbl. stands S. W. Ballbearing Rolls; Heavy Duty Friction Clutch Feed Packer. Lots of other items. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 So. 2nd St., Louisville 8, Ky.

FOR SALE—1—100 H.P. Fairbanks Morse semi-diesel engine, two double head attrition mills direct connected to 20 H.P. motors, one 50 H.P. Fairbanks Morse 220 volt 3 phase 60 cycle 900 R.P.M. motor, one Robert Meyers 50 H.P. 3 phase 60 cycle 220/440 volt 1200 R.P.M., D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—One 50 H.P. Steam Engine, One 80 H.P. Steam Boiler, One 50 Foot Smoke Stack (New), One Steam Water Pump, 1100 Feet of 1½ Inch Transmission Rope, Rope Sheaves, Clutches, Pulleys, Shafts, Radiators, Pipes. All of these parts are in A-1 condition. J. C. Phillips Elevator, Star City, Indiana.

FOR SALE—6 good flour packers from 5 lbs. up, including 2 N. & M. heavy friction clutch drives; Avery 100 lb. automatic scale; 2 bu. Richardson automatic scale; 3 7x14 N. & M. double roller mills; 1 Noye 9x18 3 high roller mill with extra sets of rolls; 24" Bauer attrition mill, belt drive. Tumblyrite, Inc., Monticello, Ind.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—1 Ton floor level feed mixer, with motor. Klingenberg Elevator Co., Concordia, Mo.

WANTED—Complete grain elevator, 4 in. cups 40 ft. centers. Blue Grass Feed Co., Lexington, Ky.

WANTED—Small elevator and conveyors for grain. Quote sizes, conditions and price. O. C. Rudolph, Box 44, Garland, Texas.

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A MERGER OF
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
THE GRAIN WORLD
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bus. State.....

MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—150 H. P. A. C. motor complete with starter, Des Moines Elevator Co., Box 815, Des Moines, Ia.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

MOTORS—PUMPS—AIR COMPRESSORS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two 20 H. P. International engines \$100.00 each. Installed electric motors. Rink & Scheib, Edinburg, Illinois.

ENGINE FOR SALE—50 H.P. Reeves gas engine 300 R.P.M. in good condition. Must move at once. \$800 f.o.b. Utica, O. Real bargain. Utica Ice and Ice Cream Co., Utica, Ohio.

FOUND

FOUND! A package of Virginia Feeding stuff Inspection Tags Series C. One of these stamps must be attached to analysis tag on each package to show tax has been paid—L. M. Walker, Jr., Comm. If you can prove ownership, package is yours without cost. Lost & Found Dept. of Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

We enjoy our Grain & Feed Journals very much and find it very interesting.—Ward Bean & Elvtr. Co., Farley, N. M.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—6 Bu. Automatic, Self-compensating, Type Registering Grain Scale. Good condition. J. E. Hagan Mill Mch, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

BEANS FOR SALE

For Sale—Cull beans in carlots. Benjamin Gerks, 154 East Ave., Rochester 4, N. Y.

POPCORN

POPCORN FOR SALE—Truck or carlot shipments Nov. or Dec. delivery. Tanke Elevator, Avoca, Iowa.

POPCORN WANTED

WANTED—Any amount from ton to carload, shelled or on cob. Write stating amount and price. Send sample if possible. Popcorn Supply Co., Winona, Minn.

Discount Machine-Picked Corn

Grain elevators in London and vicinity have adopted a new method for grading corn. Since the advent of the picker the elevators have been having a great deal of trouble handling corn from which the husks have not been entirely cleaned. In running the corn thru the sheller the machinery often becomes clogged with husks causing smoking belts or broken drag chains. Usually it requires additional help to keep the machinery from getting stuck, and this adds to the expense of handling the corn.

Besides this when the corn is run thru the sheller the husks carry grains over into the cob house, causing another loss to the elevator. A further loss is in the fact that much of the picker corn does not weigh out.

For these reasons the elevators have decided to make a discount of from one to four per cent from the net weight of the load of corn depending on the amount of husks in evidence according to the judgment of the buyer. All corn, hand husked or picked, will be bought on the basis of moisture.—Press, London, O.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

**If What You Want you see
advertised, tell the advertiser.
If Not—Tell the Journal.**

C.C.C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Nov. 25, 1944, had completed 122,445 loans on 158,930,760 bus. of 1944 wheat in the amount of \$219,121,616.44. The average amount advanced was \$1.379 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 115,629 loans had been completed on 120,061,895 bus. Loans by states follow:

States of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm Stored (bushels)	Warehouse Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Calif.	158	492,149	225,620	\$ 1,078,770.89
Colo.	1,053	393,112	1,504,832	2,657,178.53
Del.	608	10,215	317,799	532,659.05
Idaho	3,533	1,516,110	5,335,587	8,791,953.30
Ill.	158	16,595	78,538	141,445.81
Ind.	210	25,809	44,906	103,515.07
Iowa	107	119,078	27,246	204,288.47
Kans.	21,193	5,308,454	20,421,527	36,588,408.60
Ky.	387	.....	310,298	470,980.82
Md.	2,816	28,576	1,473,097	2,432,943.06
Mich.	1,329	272,014	249,311	751,063.87
Minn.	5,183	652,292	2,043,430	3,776,466.50
Mo.	804	9,670	438,241	652,719.20
Mont.	6,462	4,387,107	6,585,830	13,890,219.57
Nebr.	2,960	1,157,201	1,826,708	4,163,208.27
N. J.	122	.....	36,642	60,095.11
N. M.	286	131,487	369,669	745,634.77
N. Y.	464	34,934	170,972	337,553.74
N. C.	8	3,381	.....	5,331.06
N. Dak.	27,980	9,341,860	15,914,862	34,229,613.12
Ohio	1,326	116,898	556,366	1,019,872.87
Okla.	14,658	1,702,991	14,544,152	22,691,341.89
Ore.	2,787	1,621,196	7,934,588	12,946,605.27
Penn.	1,196	30,729	380,161	650,883.64
S. Dak.	7,268	1,796,297	3,338,037	7,061,755.30
Tenn.	366	.....	177,755	262,352.28
Tex.	12,390	2,645,726	21,772,712	35,512,739.30
Utah	330	674,464	344,086	1,313,689.41
Va.	348	40,325	93,880	212,505.17
Wash.	5,726	2,043,025	17,564,461	25,451,046.15
W. Va.	7	4,195	.....	6,451.08
Wyo.	218	201,714	71,853	373,320.27

Totals 122,445 34,777,604 124,153,156 \$219,121,616.44

Through Friday, Dec. 1, exporters had reported to Commodity Credit Corporation export sales of flour under the wheat flour export program aggregating 31,070,110 pounds.

Wheat exporters have reported aggregate export sales under the wheat export program of 124,866 bus. of wheat.

The flour and wheat sales together are equivalent to approximately 855,000 bushels of wheat.

Daily MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Soybeans, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND improved 97-6. Shipping Weight, 2 pounds. Price \$1.10, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

NEW CORN
Perishable
RUSH

IF YOU WANT your Shipments of High Moisture Corn rushed to destination, attach heavy card 8x12 inches to each car door bearing above appeal in red ink. While our stock lasts we will ship you 50 of these cards by Parcel Post Prepaid for \$2.75. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

The Cost is SMALL compared with the PROTECTION You Get



It is well known that the explosive power of grain dust is many times that of dynamite. In comparison with the possible loss of property and life often caused by dust explosions, the cost of dust control installations is very small indeed.

Let DAY figure on Your Complete DUST CONTROL SYSTEM

DAY facilities include engineering, fabrication and installation of entire system—including Dual-Clone Dust Collectors, pipings, fittings, dust tanks and all other sheet metal work of standard or special nature—big or small.

DAY DUAL-CLONE DUST COLLECTORS

This patented DAY development—with its low resistance and high separating efficiency—is the key to the uniformly successful operation of DAY DUST CONTROL Systems. Its compact design saves space and greatly simplifies installation.



Important information for you in our booklet "DAY DUST CONTROL." Write for a copy.

THE DAY COMPANY

816 Third Ave. N.E. Minneapolis 13, Minn.

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613 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, ManagerA merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882**THE GRAIN WORLD**
Established 1928**PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER**
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 13, 1944

A **REPEAL** of the land grant freight rates on government shipments will enable the railroads to give lower and non-discriminatory rates.

ONE good spot in the price control law is the fact that civil liability for overcharge is outlawed after one year has elapsed since the transaction.

FREIGHT RATES take on a new interest for country shippers who are now permitted by Amendment 3 to R.M.P.R. 487 to sell to additional points by adding freight to the point of origin price.

THE SCHOOL for elevator managers planned by Purdue University recognizes the need of capable men to serve the grain growers in the marketing of their crops. As predecessors it had for terminal market men the course given by the City of London College and the Grain Exchange Institute of Chicago. Of immediate practical value, however, have been the grain grading schools sponsored by the trade and the Federal Grain Supervision.

APPORTIONMENT of cars for grain loading can hardly satisfy all interests; but the fairest method would seem to be based on the previous season's business done by each elevator at a station.

DO NOT FORGET to take prompt advantage of the amendment to the war powers act, if passed, allowing a business concern 5 days to go into court for an injunction to prevent the O.P.A. from enforcing an order to stop selling.

THE THUNDERING HERD of the ignorant masses is in motion, threatening to trample the flower of private enterprise. It is wise to avoid getting in their path, mind our own business, while waiting for the masses to learn by experience.

DO NOT OVERLOAD cars. By a new order published elsewhere the Interstate Commerce Commission specifies extra charges that must be made when the railroad company chooses to transfer excess freight from an overloaded car to a car of greater capacity.

THE FARMERS Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota & South Dakota have cancelled their annual meetings because of the crowded condition of transportation and hotel facilities, but the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota will meet in Fargo Jan. 23, 24 and 25 and hope for a large attendance.

EMPLOYEES in country grain elevators are so few that labor union organizers should be forewarned that they are wasting their time in attempting to organize them. Many managers look forward to becoming owners and employers, and feel no intermediaries are needed between employer and employee.

CORN containing more than 20.5 per cent moisture is not eligible for a loan to the grower from the Commodity Credit Corporation; and the grain buyer who accommodates the grower by taking it in is entitled to make a price low enough to reimburse himself for the expense of drying and the hazards of ownership.

ONLY FOURTEEN fires are reported in this number and not one of them has been credited to the Chief of Police of Coloma, Mich., altho he has confessed to starting four other fires which cost the property owners over \$100,000. One reason he didn't start any of the Michigan fires is that he has gone to the penitentiary for ten years.

DOMESTIC CONTROL of wheat marketing is bad enough. Control of production is worse; and international control is folly. It failed many years ago. How long will Argentina and the United States abide by the wheat export quotas of 25 per cent and 16 per cent respectively, assigned by the International Wheat Conference of 1942?

SATISFACTION to the user is the basis of the remarkable increase in the consumption of commercial feeds. In Kentucky alone the tonnage of commercial feeds increased in 1943 47 per cent over 1942. There is real economy in the purchase of feeds mixed in a well equipped mill, compared with rule of thumb mixing with a shovel on the barn floor.

TO QUARREL with the C.C.C. for interfering with private enterprise in the grain business may be likened to a dog biting the stick that is interfering with his bone. Just as the individual wields the cane so does Congress direct the C.C.C.; and just as a dog, if he has intelligence, should attack the holder of the cane, so should the private enterpriser get after members of the House and Senate.

CROP INSURANCE has been revived with certainty by the big vote in the House. Now we are assured this hitherto losing proposition will be made to pay its own way by charging an adequate premium. Free insurance as an inducement to grow flax has been frowned on. Farmers may not realize it now but the trend of all this largesse from the federal treasury is toward complete regimentation of the farm.

COUNTY AGENT is a term that should be dropped in favor of some designation such as "county farm leader," or "county agricultural teacher." He is in no sense an agent of the farmer, to transact business for him. In some states "county agent" has long meant the person charged with the task of doling out food or fuel to the poor and indigent, as the agent of the county. In those few instances where the so-called county agent neglects his proper sphere of instructing to embark in buying and selling, he will be set right by the state extension official on request of any legitimate merchant suffering from this unfair competition.

NOTWITHSTANDING the ambitious rulers of the civilized nations of the world are still striving to exterminate one another, all civilians are earnestly hoping for an early Peace and Wishing, just as we do, A Merry Christmas for all.



YOUTHFUL DELINQUENCY appears to be calling for more vigilance on the part of owners or operators of isolated elevators and mills. Recently four youths 14 to 17 broke into a feed mill at Ashtabula, Ohio, and found real delight in cutting open bales of hay and straw and bags of feed and scattering all throughout the plant. If anyone can convince us that such a waste of time and energy could bring joy to any normal youth, we would like to know about it. This episode is a companion experience for the Oregon boys who opened the bottom valves a number of bins in an elevator and mixed their contents, without any profit or pleasure to themselves. There must be some practical remedy for destructive work of this character other than better home training, because the boys are not getting the right kind of instructions at home else they would be more disposed to respect the rights of persons and property.

The Need for More Flaxseed

The alarming decline in the production in flax seed in the United States of America has resulted in the marketing of only 14,485,000 bushels of the 1944 crop up to December 1 whereas, a year ago the net amount marketed was 33,443,000 bushels. This marked shrinkage in production has been followed by a greater reduction of the crop of Argentine Republic which has the poorest outlook for many years.

Naturally the government has been importuned to give growers of flax seed free crop insurance and incentive payments that will stimulate their interest in planting flax and insure a greater production of this much needed crop. It was thought that the ceiling price announced last Spring averaging from \$2.90 to \$3.30 would be sufficient to insure greater production but evidently these promised prices did not come to the attention of farmers in time to attain the planting of a larger acreage.

The agricultural committee of the United States Senate has drafted an amendment to H. R. 4911 authorizing the appropriation to the War Food Administration an additional amount not exceeding twenty million dollars for making payments to producers to encourage an increased production of flax in 1945. The goal set for growers of flax seed has been five million acres so under the amended legislation of the war food administrator would be permitted to spend at least \$4.00 an acre for increased production of flax.

If such a premium on flax growing is flaunted before the eyes of farmers early enough the 1945 crop should be greatly increased, and the country elevator operators can materially assist their farm patrons by providing prime, clean seed for early planting next spring.

Washington News

O.P.A. Administrator Bowles now admits his estimate of \$50,000,000 as the annual cost of the higher price of cotton to manufacturers was an error; and that it will be \$100,000,000.

The wheat advisory committee has held several meetings in Chicago recently to draw up rules and regulations on ceiling prices that would be so explicit no interpretations would be required.

The War Food Administration is recommending a 1,000,000-acre reduction in earlier announced production goals for wheat for harvest in 1945. It suggests instead that the 1,000,000 acres be planted to flaxseed.

The suggestion by J. B. Hutson, pres. of the C.C.C., that growers of flax be given free insurance as an inducement to devote acreage to the crop, was scouted by Senator Russell of Georgia, who said free insurance would be a bad precedent.

The Wheat Industry Advisory Committee has drafted two methods of pricing wheat for submission to the government. One provides a destination price, and the other point of origin plus freight base, as a substitute for the O.P.A. plan, which is regarded as complicated.

The War Food Administration has amended War Food Order No. 29, continuing thru Mar. 31, 1945, the suspension of restrictions on delivery of crude cottonseed, peanut, soybean and corn oils to refiners for refining purposes. The suspension began on Oct. 1, 1943.

The House judiciary committee Nov. 27 recommended a revision of the war powers act to give federal district courts authority to set aside suspension orders of the O.P.A. A business concern ordered to quit selling would be allowed 5 days to go into court to get an injunction.

Feed Industry Advisory Committees A and B met in Washington last week to consider rewriting 2nd RMPR 278 which regulates the ceiling price of mixed feeds. Numerous recommendations having already been made from separate committees at all levels of distribution.

The House passed by voice vote a bill authorizing 1 billion 673 million dollars for construction of highways and roads in the first three years after the war. The funds would be allocated to the various states, provided states match the federal contributions on a dollar for dollar basis.

Wet corn milling products will be handled by an advisory committee composed of Arthur C. Mohr, St. Louis; J. H. Lind, Jr., New York; Theodore Sande, Jr., New York; Frank Greenwall, New York; R. E. Clizby, Clinton, Ia.; A. E. Staley, Jr., Decatur, Ill.; George W. Ross, New York; R. L. Kruger, Keokuk, Ia.; Earl B. Pulse, Columbus, Ind.; and Fred Mueller, New York.

The proposal to allow social security taxes on workers' wages to double on Jan. 1 was denounced at a house committee hearing as a thinly disguised effort to raise more taxes for general government spending. Meanwhile, a bill calls for a permanent freeze of the pay roll tax at 1 per cent for both employees and employers. These are the current rates, but under present law, the tax would double in 1945 and go up to 3 per cent for each by 1949.

Crop insurance on wheat, cotton and flaxseed is provided for in a bill passed Nov. 22 by a vote of 254 to 16 by the House. The proposal to insure crops was killed by the House last year on the correct ground that experience had proved it too costly. Crop insurance is still too costly; but there was an election Nov. 7, indicating that the public has no objection to squandering of public funds. The bill was approved Dec. 1 by the Senate agriculture committee.

The Senate agriculture committee has decided tentatively to recommend incentive payments running possibly as high as \$12.50 an acre for farmers growing flax in 1945.

The House, by 262 to 72, voted Dec. 5 to let the social security tax deduction remain at one percent for employees and employers, instead of increasing to 2 per cent as provided in the original act. The fund has accumulated \$6,000,000,000 on paper, and outgoing payments are only \$200,000,000 a year. How the politicians in delight in squandering the taxpayers' money.

May a sacking charge be made by a mill purchasing oats sacked by the producer, paying the sacking charge of 2½ cents per bushel therefor, removing the oats from sacks during the processing, subsequently resacking such oats and selling them to a retailer or feeder. The answer is that the mill may add one sacking charge of 2½ cents per bushel to the appropriate maximum price for bulk oats. The former mark-up for sacking is lost when oats are unsacked.—Wm. R. Roalfe, chief counsel grains and fertilizer section of O.P.A.

The War Food Administration has reduced its estimate of the amount of phosphate fertilizer that will be available for 1945 crops, W.F.A. said Nov. 25. Military demands for sulphuric acid appear to be such that less acid will be available for superphosphate production than had been estimated previously. The new estimate, based on sulphuric acid supply figures from War Production Board, is a little less than 6½ million tons of superphosphate (18 per cent equivalent), as compared with the estimate of 7 million announced in October and last year's supply of 7,600,000 tons.

WFA Sells \$208,224 Worth of Grain

Sales of Government-owned grain and cereal products by War Food Administration during October totaled \$208,224, representing approximately 17 per cent of all food sold into civilian markets by WFA during the month.

The bulk of the grain and cereal sales was of dry wrinkled peas, purchased by WFA in price support action designed to assure enough peas for canning. As an inducement for farmers to plant this crop WFA promised to buy, at support prices, the dry peas resulting from incomplete marketing as green peas. Experiments with the peas in various forms proved them undesirable for human consumption, so they are being sold to feed manufacturers for livestock feed. Containing a high degree of protein, they are a valuable addition to feed mixes.

Odd lots of hay, straw and other products, left when military posts have been closed, constituted another part of the products sold. These items, where the quantity was too small to warrant moving to other posts, were sold for the most part in the areas near the post where shipping expenses would be small and where scarce cars would not be tied up in long hauls.

In releasing stocks of Government-owned foods, WFA is endeavoring to avoid market disruption both by utilizing already established trade channels and by selling good condition items at ceiling prices less normal trade discounts. Most brand-name items are offered whenever possible first to the original processor, then to competitive processors.

In following this policy, WFA avoids duplication of distribution outlets which have been built up by the trade, at the same time making available to civilians all foods which a check of inventories show will not be needed for war purposes.

Total food sales during October amounted to \$1,219,748. In addition to grain and cereal products, WFA sold fruits and vegetable products at \$913,322; dairy and poultry products, \$79,338; fats and oils, \$760, and special commodities, \$18,104.

Corn Loan of 1944

Dec. 1 the Commodity Credit Corporation issued W.F.A. 1944 C.C.C. Corn Form 1, giving effect to the directive issued by Fred M. Vinson raising the loan rate to 90 per cent, from 85 per cent of parity.

The O.P.A. co-operated in working out a county by county loan rate schedule. The loan rates range from 87 cents to \$1.12 on 1944 crop corn grading No. 3 or better. Last year the range was from 81 cents to \$1.01 per bushel.

An eligible producer shall be any individual, partnership, ass'n, corporation, or other legal entity producing corn in 1944 in areas where farm storage is feasible, as landowner, landlord, or tenant.

Eligible Corn.—Ear corn, produced in 1944, shall be eligible in all areas where farm storage is feasible except the area in which corn is subject to Angoumois moth infestation, provided:

(1) Such corn is duly tendered as security for a loan during the period Dec. 1, 1944, to May 31, 1945, inclusive.

(2) (a) The beneficial interest to such corn is and always has been in the eligible producer; or

(b) Such corn was purchased by an eligible producer who will operate a different farm in 1945 from that operated in 1944 from another eligible producer, and the number of bushels placed under loan is not in excess of the number of bushels produced by the producer on the farm operated by him as an eligible producer in 1944; and

(3) Such corn is merchantable field corn which grades No. 3 or better (except for moisture content or grading No. 4 on test weight only) as defined in the Official Grain Standards of the United States, and which has a moisture content not in excess of the following: If tendered from Dec. 1, 1944, to March 31, 1945, both inclusive, 20.5 per cent; if tendered from April 1, 1945, to April 30, 1945, both inclusive, 17.5 per cent; if tendered from May 1, 1945, to May 31, 1945, both inclusive, 15.5 per cent.

Ear corn, otherwise eligible, in areas in which corn is subject to Angoumois moth infestation, as designated by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee with the approval of the Regional Director, Agricultural Adjustment Agency, shall be eligible provided it is tendered as security for a loan during the period Dec. 1, 1944, to March 31, 1945, both inclusive.

(c) **Storage.**—Eligible storage shall consist of cribs which, as determined by the county agricultural conservation committee, are of such substantial and permanent construction as to afford protection against rodents, other animals, thieves, and weather.

(d) **Approved Lending Agency.**—An approved lending agency is a bank, co-operative marketing ass'n, corporation, partnership, individual, or other business entity with whom Commodity Credit Corporation has entered into a Contract to purchase (1940 C.C.C. Form E).

(e) **Eligible Paper.**—For the purpose of the Contract to Purchase (1940 C.C.C. Form E), eligible paper shall consist of producer's notes (C.C.C. Grain Form A, Revised, and C.C.C. Commodity Form A) which have been approved by a member of the county agricultural conservation committee.

2. Amount.—Loans will be made on eligible corn to eligible producers at the county loan rates specified in 1944 C.C.C. Corn Form 1—Supplement 1. The rate for corn classified as "Mixed Corn," shall be 2 cents less per bushel. A bushel of ear corn shall be 2.5 cubic feet of ear corn testing not more than 15.5 per cent in moisture content. An adjustment in the number of bushels of ear corn will be made for moisture content in excess of 15.5 per cent in accordance with the following schedule:

Moisture Content Per Cent and Adjustment

Factor: 15.6 to 16.5 incl., 98 per cent; 16.6 to 17.5 incl., 96 per cent; 17.6 to 18.5 incl., 94 per cent; 18.6 to 19.5 incl., 92 per cent; 19.6 to 20.5 incl., 90 per cent; above 20.5, no loan.

3. Maturity and Interest Rates.—Loans will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum. Loans mature on demand but not later than Sept. 1, 1945.

Unredeemed Grain Sorghum Loans

The 1944 C.C.C. Grain Sorghums Form 1 has been amended by Supplement 3, making the addition of Sec. 20, as follows:

20. Unredeemed Grain Sorghums Loans.—Producers who ship by rail grain sorghums subsequently placed under loan, to a terminal or sub-terminal elevator for storage, who fail to exercise their option of redeeming such grain sorghums, may be entitled to a refund of a part or all of the freight paid from the producer's rail loading point to the point of storage. Such freight refund shall be made to the producer only in the event—

(a) Commodity Credit Corporation benefits as a result of freight paid by the producer and then only in an amount equal to the amount by which Commodity Credit Corporation benefits, and

(b)—1 the paid freight bills, covering freight paid by the producer, are duly registered for transit; or in lieu of such registration

—2 Commodity Credit Corporation (the Kansas City office) will accept warehouse receipts accompanied by a type-written statement, signed by the warehouseman.

C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

WHEAT, 90 per cent of parity, average \$1.35 per bushel at the farm, available until Dec. 31 on farm or warehouse stored.

CORN, farm stored, 90 per cent of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944, to May 31, 1945.

RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2 delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, \$1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

May Add Transportation Cost to Formula Price of Wheat

Country shippers' outlets for wheat have been broadened by Amendment 3 to R.M.P.R. 487, effective Dec. 4, which has been recommended by the Wheat Advisory Committee.

The amendment will permit producers, country shippers and merchandisers of wheat to determine their maximum prices on sales of such wheat by adding transportation costs to the formula price at the point of origin of the wheat. This new pricing method is optional, and those sellers, so desiring, may continue to determine their maximum prices on the basis of the formula price at the point of delivery of the wheat.

Under the present regulation, prior to this amendment, there have been instances where movements of wheat thru customary trade channels have been impeded. Furthermore, necessary but abnormal movements of grain have been restricted. This latter difficulty arises when it is necessary to move wheat out of an area where ceiling prices are based on one terminal into an area where ceiling prices are

based on another terminal having no freight relationship to the terminal base point to which ceilings in the originating area were related. Amendment 3, which gives to sellers the option of pricing on an "origin-plus-freight" basis, is an effective remedy for the above described problems.

Agreements Not Valid If Outside of Written Contract

C. D. Ross, representing the Ross Seed Co. of Louisville, Ky., wholesalers of farm seeds, entered into a contract with the Sturgis Implement & Hardware Co. of Sturgis, Ky., thru one of the partners, C. G. Davis, for the purchase by the Ross Seed Co. of 200,000 pounds of Korean lespezea seed.

The letter confirming the contract reads as follows:

Oct. 1, 1942.

Sturgis Implement & Hardware Co.,
Sturgis, Ky.
Gentlemen:

The writer has returned to the office and now desires to confirm purchase from you of the car of No. 1 re-cleaned Korean, like sample given us, at \$3.50 per 100 pounds, sack included; and 100 bus. of Kentucky red clover as per sample lot 1 and lot 2, at \$10.00 per bushel, on which new cotton bags are extra at 42c each. All of this seed is bought f.o.b. Sturgis, Ky., for prompt shipment by rail.

In addition we have bought from you 200,000 pounds 1942 crop Korean lespezea, same to be re-cleaned by us at Louisville without extra charge, and settled for on the basis \$3.50 per 100 pounds for No. 1 re-cleaned Korean, 98.50 per cent pure, not over 2 dodder per ounce; and on No. 2 re-cleaned seconds at \$1.50 per 100 pounds; all f.o.b. Louisville, Ky., and the sacks are to be furnished by ourselves. We understand you will load the first car or two in your sacks and we will return same to you promptly for further use. Shipment is to be made by rail as soon as ready after harvest in the fall of 1942.

Yours truly,

Ross Seed Co.,
President.

C.D.R.V.T.

No delivery was made under the contract and the Sturgis firm on Dec. 10, 1942, notified Ross that they might have to default in its performance. Thereupon the Ross Seed Co. bought the same quantity in the open market, being required to pay \$4,319 in excess of the contract price, and brought this action for damages in that amount.

The defense was that the instrument was not the complete contract but only a memorandum of agreement; that it was contemplated by both parties the seed was to be harvested in that part of Union County embraced in the confines of Camp Breckinridge. That when the memorandum was made the defendant informed Ross it had a superior contract with Young & Conway of Morganfield to furnish said firm lespezea seed. After furnishing seed on the contract with Young & Conway he was unable to harvest or procure any further seed from said area.

During the time that the seed was ready to be harvested excessive rainfalls and floods occurred over the Camp Breckinridge area, to such an extent that it was unable to harvest.

The Circuit Court of Union County gave the Ross Seed Co. judgment for \$308.16, and the plaintiff, Ross Seed Co., appealed to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, which on June 13, 1944, reversed the decision, stating:

"One of the most elementary rules in the law of contracts is that when a contract has been reduced to writing it will be conclusively presumed to contain the entire agreement, in the absence of a plea to reform the contract because of fraud or mutual mistake.

"The contract sued on specifically states that no special agreement would be binding on appellant, unless it appeared on the original of this contract and confirmed in writing by the Ross Seed Co. By signing the contract, appellee agreed to the condition. The court therefore erred in permitting appellee to introduce evidence contradicting the contract as a defense to the suit."—181 S. W. Rep. (2d) 426.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Forcing Car Doors to Close

Grain & Feed Journals: I find that a cable or log chain about 15 or 20 ft. long and a crow-bar are a great aid in closing some stubborn box car doors.

Place one end of cable on door handle, and by placing the bar against ties on opposite end you can get quite a bit of leverage. The ties make a good place to get a good hold with the bar. Move back until you get door shut.—Flagg Station Grain Co., Rochelle, Ill.

The Indiana Ass'n's Conduct of Labor Disputes

Grain & Feed Journals: It has been a couple years since our Association has been called upon to assist any of its members in their dealings with labor unions. The first efforts of union organizers contacting an Indiana firm and demanding a closed shop contract, was against a firm who, at that time, was not a member of this Association. Within a day or two after learning of the labor disturbance, I called on this firm and explained that unionizing country elevator employees was of vital concern to us, and that we would like to handle their case.

They readily agreed and we sought competent legal assistance and advice, which resulted in a group of elevators in the vicinity of the firm being attacked, organizing themselves under a name for the purpose of representing and speaking for any and all firms in the group, who might be approached by the union and asked to sign a contract. Officers were chosen and a Negotiation Committee selected from the firms who had signed in this group and who legally had obtained the consent of their Board of Directors, or the owners, for this Negotiation Committee to speak for them.

The union organizers were then to negotiate with this Committee. Meetings between the Committee and the organizers were held to consider provisions of a contract, and the case of this particular firm was to be handled by the Committee. This was a very good defensive method adopted to deal with the unions, and though they preferred to deal with an individual firm, this organization made it necessary to deal with a group of other elevator operators, in considering the case of a certain firm where attempts were to be made to organize their elevator employees.

One or two other firms in other sections of the State were approached by the union for organization purposes. Our Association immediately called a meeting of the elevator operators in each of these two communities and told them what we had done to protect our interests in the previous instance, and in turn set up a local organization comprising the elevators in adjoining counties. The result of all of this was, that no firm actually was compelled to sign a contract with a union, and from the very first, we definitely were opposed to any one signing a closed shop contract.

During the negotiations of one of these cases, the firm involved did consent, through the recommendation of the Negotiating Committee, to raise the wages of a few former employees and to take back a couple employees who had been dismissed. The Association bore part of the legal expense and from voluntary small donations by the members who joined the local

groups, the balance of the expense was taken care of.

It was money well spent, a good protection to the elevator operators, and we found it to be a very effective method of representing our interests against the organizers of unions. The number of employees in any country elevator in Indiana, with certain exceptions, is so few, that we feel the union decided it to be unprofitable to spend a lot of effort in trying to organize these employees. We were very fortunate in being able to secure the services of probably the best posted lawyer in the State on labor laws and with a personal knowledge of labor activities and their methods of organizing.

I trust the foregoing may be of some interest to grain dealers in other states.—Fred K. Sale, Sec'y, Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis.

Driving Merchants Out of Business

Grain & Feed Journals: Government interference in business is still driving people out of business. Never saw so many elevators for sale as there are now. Older men are selling to anybody that will buy on almost any kind of terms. We had a letter yesterday about a farmers' elevator that was for sale, I guess business in Indiana will gradually drift into the Farm Bureau and younger men that are willing to take a chance.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

Purdue Will Train Elevator Managers

Jan. 2 registration will start in Agricultural Hall of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., for the eight-weeks' course in country elevator business.

After receiving applications by mail until Dec. 15, V. C. Freeman, associate dean, if 15 or more students apply, will notify the applicants whether or not the course will be given in January and February, as planned.

The lecture hours are crammed full of what an elevator operator needs to know to be of service to his employer, and to the patrons of the elevator, ranging from the chemistry of feeds to bookkeeping and business management, as stated in detail on page 394 of the Journals for Nov. 22.

Canadian Oats Export Tax

The frequent daily changes made by the Canadian Wheat Board in the export tax on oats are an attempt by the Board to raise the cost of oats to an American importer when the market price in the United States rises.

When the price in the United States falls the export tax is reduced.

The rate Dec. 1 was 17 cents per bushel on shipments from points east of Fort William, and 12 cents on shipments from points west of Fort William.

A large profit would be possible in the purchase of Canadian oats at the ceiling and sale at much higher prices in the States, were it not for the changing export tax, the proceeds of which go into a fund to be distributed to growers in Canada, who are prevented by the ceiling from profiting by higher United States prices.

Circuitous Routing of Grain

By FRED S. KEISER, of Office of Defense Transportation

I was told about a consignment routed via the B. & O. to St. Louis where it would require 3 or 4 days to get there, when the shipment could move via other lines in 4 or 5 hours.

As funny as it may seem that is the first instance when I have personally followed a shipment thru with the Government agency, and found that the Governmental agency just bowed its back. I handled this thru the proper channels and requested that routing be changed. I not only did that myself, but I had Mr. Sturtevant of the Commodity Credit Corporation, which is a branch, as you know, of War Foods, to lend his assistance.

The gentleman at Washington said he didn't care to make the change in this routing because it was their practice to split their shipments up equally between the lines serving a given distribution point. Well, I don't give a whoop about that.

My office will undertake to handle any change in routing before the shipment moves that anybody refers to us. We will first take it up with the Government agency and ask them to use their heads, and if they won't do it, we will use ours. I intend as soon as I leave this meeting today to take this up with Colonel Johnson and ask him for the authority to ignore "jack-ass" routing, that is all you can call it.

That is a wide open offer that I make now, that my office will set itself up as a clearing place on any Government bills of lading with routings which are absurd (and you know what are absurd routing and what are not), you call my office before any such shipment moves and I will get some action on it, either one way or another, and report back to you.

Proposed changes of Federal highway aid policies were criticized by the American Automobile Assn. in its annual meeting at Chicago. AAA feared proposals "would result in widespread dissipation of road revenues, in a diminution of the importance of state highway departments, and cause inevitable unsound shifting of taxation and responsibility for roads from the states to the Federal Government."

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dec. 12, 13. North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n, Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

Dec. 19, 20. Ohio Seed Dealers Conference, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Jan. 4, 5. Midwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

Jan. 15. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 15, 16. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 18, 19, 20. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa at the Hotel Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 22, 23. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Inc., Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 23, 24, 25. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Metropole Hotel, Fargo, N. D.

Jan. 24, 25. Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n, Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Feb. 6, 7. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

June 4, 5. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 18, 19, 20. American Seed Trade Association, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

How Government Program Will Affect Grain Business

By RAY B. BOWDEN, executive vice pres., Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, before Western Grain and Feed Ass'n

The outline of administration policy as to agriculture for the years immediately ahead is beginning to take form, yet any attempt to clearly define it at this time would be in the field of pure speculation.

C.C.C. TO BE LARGE AGENCY.—One thing is certain: that the Commodity Credit Corporation, the government agency with which so many of you are now familiar and with which you will continue to have important dealings in the years ahead, will be the second largest of the great agencies built up under this and other administrations. Already there are proposals that this agency be given funds which would allow it to take losses of many hundred millions of dollars per year. Another proposal, already advanced, is that CCC be given loaning power up to five billion dollars additional by Congress, to operate its programs through 1946. This stupendous sum only serves to emphasize that the administration looks forward to a huge loan and support program for agricultural prices. It is expected that bills for CCC appropriations will be introduced in the final days of this 78th Congress, and may be passed. If not, it is certain the incoming 79th Congress promptly will be asked to increase their operating funds by billions.

PRICE SUPPORT.—According to a statement by the solicitor of the War Food Administration, present law provides that prices of such basic crops as corn and wheat be supported by producer loans at 90 per cent of parity price, and that these loan supports be continued for two years after the cessation of hostilities. Such 90 per cent loans are now in effect for corn and wheat. It also is held that the 90 per cent supports be accorded to the so-called Steagall commodities, including such items as certain dry beans, soybeans for oil, and flaxseed for oil. Originally it was intended that these commodities should be supported by loan or purchase programs only when necessary to expand production, but there is some feeling that Congress intended the President to "take all lawful action" to assure producers of these items parity price.

APPARENTLY THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM has two directions: to guarantee high price levels to farmers who are changing back from war time to peace time production; and to dispose of, or manage, surpluses of specific crops as they annually appear.

The arguments of administration people for high prices, and for the management of surpluses, is the argument that producers have been intensely loyal during the war, have produced a record volume of needed crops, and sometimes by shifting acreage against their own producing interest. As just reward for this loyalty, they say, the farmer will be protected against disastrous price declines during those years immediately after the war when he is changing from war time to peace time production. Unquestionably it means, given favorable weather, that certain crops will be produced in embarrassing surpluses in given years, and that management of the surpluses will be necessary to support the general price level of farm products.

HIGH PRICE LEVEL TO SERVICE DEBT.—We think there is another and less advertised reason for this program of high prices for agriculture. Many economists hold that the government must hold the national income to a high figure, estimates run from 125 to 150 billions per year, if we are to maintain a taxing program sufficient to run ordinary government and to service the war debt. This necessity, if it be that, of a high level of national income over a period of years, is itself an inflationary manifestation, and inflation is as difficult to manage as deflation. But if a high

level of national income is to be induced from government policy, rather than from economic cause and effect, the price of agricultural commodities will be kept at a comparatively high level. The first thought is that urban people may oppose this high level for farm prices, but the opposite may be more nearly true. Labor, which is wielding power in the nation today, looks to increased hourly wage rates, to guaranteed annual income, and toward a stiff increase in all minimum national wage rates under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Labor knows that its arguments will be strongly opposed if, while they demand increasing wages, farm prices are allowed to sag. It is expected that labor will be on the side of high loan and support prices for farm commodities for some time ahead.

CONTROLS.—If you believe, as do many observers in Washington, that the government is intent upon a program of high loans and support prices for farm products, then you must be warned that such a program carries implications greater than first appear. The government will not support prices and take losses of huge amounts on crops each year without seeking close controls over both production and distribution of these products. If conditions are such, and they easily could be, that government agencies come into financial control over a huge volume of our annual production of a crop, it must be expected that they will seek to follow their financial interest with controls of many kinds. Gradually, during the transition period between war and peace, the controls over production will have to take form so that surplus production may be controlled; during the same period there will be continued controls over distribution, with increasing tendency for the government agency which is taking the risk of losses, to squeeze down the profits of handlers. Management of surplus implies controls over exports, because exports may for a long time be on a subsidy basis.

You will not look so much toward new legislation to effect the probable agricultural programs of the next few years, as toward the policies which will develop in administering legislation already enacted.

CROP INSURANCE.—There will be another broad attempt to put into effect an agricultural insurance program on certain crops. Crop insurance may be one of the few pieces of legislation enacted by this retiring 78th Congress; bills already have been introduced and one already has passed in the House. Our grain and feed trade has been favorably generally to crop insurance, but has always urged that it be written upon a sound actuarial basis, and not as a farm subsidy measure.

This leads up to the question: Will the CCC, or some other similar government agency, gradually take over the distribution of grain and feed? Most observers say they will not, and officials in agricultural agencies of government are quick to deny that they intend to supplant any of the established trades. We have received repeated assurances that they do not intend to replace our distributive trade. The joker lies in the fact that they may not need to supplant a trade, since they will have the power to make any such trade virtually an agency of government, working for government bodies, and under government regulations. If they assume the power to control a trade completely, they need not take it over in the usual sense of that word.

If you assume that the Congress for the next two years will fully support the administration's policies, you must assume that there will be high prices maintained for farm products, with much tighter controls over production and distribution.

LABOR STANDARDS.—You can now analyze the probable situation in labor standards a little further. There will be a tendency to raise the minimum wage rate, now at 40c. Already there is a proposal, supported even by one large farm group, that the minimum wage rate for the United States be 60c per hour, and this change may be proposed before Congress soon. This will have immediate importance to the small dealers in the country. There will be strong administration backing for further unionization of workers, there being rumors now afloat about campaigns to unionize such rural workers as country elevator employees. Minimum wage requirements for farm workers have been proposed by one farm group.

AREA OF PRODUCTION EXEMPTION.—At the same time, and much sooner, we must run the gauntlet of a revised definition of the "area of production" under which many of your employees have been exempt from the wage and hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The Supreme Court has held that the old definition, under which many of your employees worked for the past six years, was an improper definition, and the Court ordered the definition rewritten. Further, the Court ordered that the new definition be made retroactive to October of 1938.

If the new definition is written so as to place within the law some of your employees who have been considered exempt for the past six years, you will face a trying situation. The Wage and Hour Division is reported saying they would not prosecute for violations prior to the date of the new definition, but it is not yet sure that the employer would be protected against suits by employees. To put it briefly, the employer may be subject to financial assessment, or penalty, because in good faith and for six years he carefully complied with the law as written by Congress and the Administrator.

In the first hearings in December, it seems the discussion will center about an "area of production" definition which now is proposed in alternative forms. One form would provide that the area of production lies within about 25 miles of the country elevator; the other, that the country elevator employee, to be exempt, would need to be employed in a town of 2,500 or less population. Either definition would bring a threat to hundreds of country elevators whose employees have been exempt under the old definition. Our National Association will have observers at these hearings, and we will



R. B. Bowden, Washington, D. C.

The Western Ass'n. Celebrates 45 Years of Service

take the lead, in mid-January, in the hearing where the country elevator trade will present its own views of these definitions.

WATCH O.P.A. REGULATIONS.—Another government agency toward which you will need to look with increasing care in the months ahead, is the Office of Price Administration. We believe that our trade has been one of the best informed on regulations of the O.P.A., and that our compliance record is good. Still, many of you have sincerely tried to meet the need of holding the price line, perhaps without too much care as to the sometimes vague detail of the OPA regulations.

We want to warn you now, and as urgently as we can, that the O.P.A. enforcement branch seems intent upon pressing for compliance on points, the purpose of which may seem clear to you but which, upon examination, may really be legally involved. Do not trust any loose reading of the regulations. They are not simple, and even attorneys are not able always to give a clear analysis of them. Your best protection is a written interpretation from the O.P.A. itself, even though this would not serve as a complete defense in a court action. Our office is equipped to seek, obtain and distribute interpretations on doubtful points in these regulations; we have been doing this work carefully for many months. Don't hesitate to ask, thru your state association secretary, for the interpretation of a regulation that does not seem completely clear to you. Each interpretation that goes out from the O.P.A. on regulations affecting our trade moves thru our office. We give them wide publicity through our thirty affiliated associations and thru 23 grain exchange groups. In any case of legal doubt you should consult your own attorney; the O.P.A. has made our grain and feed trade conscious of the need of almost daily legal counsel.

YOUR TAXES will be heavy for many years in the future, and the tax burdens raised in the past decade will continue upon the shoulders of your children. There will be some chance of a lessening of corporate taxation after another year, for it is becoming clear to even the left-wingers that some of the brakes must be removed from business if we are to have postwar prosperity. Individual income taxes probably will not be materially changed for some time, but there is now promised a simplification of our terribly complex reporting forms of today. Talk of a national sales tax will come up again in the next Congress but there still is no indication that it can be passed.

America has been fighting a war, but it also has been going thru a social revolution. The American business you knew fifteen years ago has been widely changed. Our political urging has been toward a regimented society, altho the exact degree of our regimentation is not clear because they say we have not yet reached its climax. But we will not go into communism, nor into national socialism of the Nazi type. What the left-wingers apparently are offering us is a hasty-pudding type of socialism based upon power politics; an offering of all the social benefits that can be imagined, with only vague responsibilities. As long as a majority of our people see benefits in this trend, they will support it; when they find that it cannot fulfill its promises they will desert it overnight. My own personal comment, based upon years of observing this political trend, is that it is quickly reaching its climax, and that there will be no general public desertion of fundamental ideas of our American democracy.

We have problems in the years ahead which frankly are grave problems, but we would have little faith in our own people if we did not trust that they will force a victory for government for, of and by the people.

The C.C.C. recently purchased 800,000 bus. of yellow corn for shipment to the United Kingdom under lend-lease. The corn will be shipped from Baltimore, and for the account of the F.E.A.

The Western Grain and Feed Ass'n held its 45th annual convention Nov. 27 at Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia., with 500 enthusiastic dealers in attendance.

PRESIDENT CARL ORSINGER, Waterloo, presided at the Monday morning session.

WALTER C. BERGER, Chief Feed Management Branch, W.F.A., reviewed the feed situation. He demonstrated with charts the production and consumption of feed and concentrates and the use of feeds for cattle, milk cows, poultry and hogs by years, 1937-1944, and extended into 1945, predicting a comparatively easy situation the coming year. Mr. Berger's address is printed elsewhere in this issue.

RAE E. WALTERS, Director, Regional O.P.A., Chicago, who was formerly in the grain and feed business at Harlan, Ia., told of the need of price control in wartime, and the success of O.P.A. in holding down inflation. He quoted prices of staples in this and other countries and showed increases to be much less here than abroad and much smaller in this war than in the last one.

Speaking of O.P.A. grain and feed regulations, Mr. Walters said that in spite of the hurry with which they were written they have worked, and thanks to the cooperation of the trade, they were gradually refined and made more workable. He expressed the opinion that price control on grain will remain as long as it operates for any commodity.

DR. R. M. BETHKE, Ohio State University, told of the changes in feed practices brought on by the war and said that many of these changes will carry over into peace time.

"It was formerly believed," he said, "that protein must necessarily be of animal origin, but it is now known that vegetable protein will do the job provided the feed is otherwise complete. Poultry can use with equal efficiency proteins in plant or animal form. Larger animals, however, do not utilize plant protein as efficiently as they do animal protein, and will consume two to two and one-half times as much in plant form to get the same results."

Mr. Bethke told of experiments carried on at his station on the feeding value of ground corn cob. He said that a 200-day test on cattle fed ground ear corn and ground shelled corn showed no difference in weight or size of the cattle or quality of the meat produced.

"Distillers of fermentation solubles, if properly used, make good feed," said Dr. Bethke, and he expressed the opinion that synthetic are just as good as natural vitamins if properly used.

HOWARD BOEKE, Pres., Iowa Feed Institute, announced a series of meetings and feed schools to be held in the state, and thanked the Western Ass'n and the dealers for their cooperation in the Institute's program.

Monday Afternoon Session

HUGH HALE, Royal, presided at the afternoon session.

HARRY C. SCHAACK, Pres., Chicago Board of Trade, delivered an address, "The Future of Terminals and Organized Markets." This paper is printed elsewhere in this number.

FRANK A. THEIS, Kansas City, in a stirring address urged the grain and feed trade to adopt a unified policy to protect agricultural marketing machinery from the continued encroachment of government agencies, and warned that unless they were aggressive in defending their institutions they would be further restricted and handicapped.

Mr. Theis' address was similar to that delivered before the National Ass'n at Chicago

in October and was published in our Oct. 25 number.

RAY BOWDEN, Exec. Vice-Pres., Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, in an address on what is ahead in Washington predicted congressional support for administration policies resulting in high prices for farm products, and much tighter control over production and distribution. Mr. Bowden's address is printed elsewhere in this number.

Business Session

PRES. ORSINGER presided at the business session.

SECY MARK THORNBURG reviewed the activities of the Ass'n for the past year. He announced a paid-up membership of 925, the largest in the history of the Ass'n, and an enviable financial position. He thanked the members and officers for their splendid cooperation.

GAYLE SNEDECOR, Rhodes, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

THIS ASS'N fostered and supported the Iowa state law under which the feed tonnage tax is collected in the belief that funds would be used for the protection of the livestock industry of our state in the close supervision, inspection and analysis of feeds being sold in the state, but less than 20 per cent of the funds so collected are being used for that purpose, and supervision and service to the Iowa feed industry has become very lax. We urge the immediate expansion of the inspection forces and of the facilities and services of the state chemist's laboratory and that it include the determination of vitamin content of feed as well as chemical analysis.

BELIEVING that Government competition with our trade in the grain and feed business is frequently threatened, we urge upon our own state ass'n and our Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n to seek full cooperation among all the agricultural trades of the nation in a plea to the Government agencies to avoid any such competition, or to seek the same results through an appeal to Congress.

WE URGE upon the O.P.A. that its program should emphasize compliance first and that the trade should not be subjected to prosecution action where violations appear to be only technical and not willful, and where the "hold the line" policy has not been violated. Because of the complexity of some O.P.A. orders it is difficult if not impossible for many of the trade quickly to interpret the language into trade practice, and we believe that the O.P.A. should put its emphasis on compliance rather than enforcement of technical points that are not clear or that have little if any effect on price levels.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS pledged continued support of all phases of the war effort and aid to returning veterans in re-establishing themselves in civilian life, and expressed appreciation to the officers of the Ass'n and speakers at the convention.

JOHN HINCK, Corning, chairman of the nominations committee, presented the following for directors: Hugh Hale, Royal; V. R. Dillavon, Bonderant; Herman Jensen, Estherville; J. A. Olson, West Bend; and H. A. Evans, Davenport. All were unanimously elected.

AT A MEETING of the directors following the business session, the following officers were elected: President, Leland C. Miller, Cedar Rapids; Vice-Pres., Stanley Eales, Sioux City; Treas., A. E. Sargent, Des Moines; Grain Div. Chairman, Harry Schultz, Centerville; Grain Div. Vice Chairman, C. E. Wood, Spencer; Feed Div. Chairman, Stanley Eales, Sioux City; Feed Div. Vice Chairman, Herman Jensen, Estherville.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The Annual Banquet

The annual banquet, held in the ballroom of the Hotel Fort Des Moines, was attended by a

capacity crowd of delegates and their ladies.

W. EARL HALL, managing editor of the Mason City Globe Gazette, was speaker of the evening and related a most interesting narrative of his recent trip to France and Great Britain, where he spent a day with Ron Kennedy. Mr. Hall's description of the robot damage in London and his visit to liberated Paris, where he was the first civilian to enter, were most interesting.

Moisture in New Crops

The 1944 crops of corn, beans and kafir contain so much more moisture than usual the owners of efficient driers find it profitable to keep them in continuous operation. The following reports reflect the conditions found throughout the corn belt:

Ames, Ia., Nov. 6.—Corn high in moisture content.—Paul V. McMahon.

Bosworth, Mo., Nov. 22.—Corn moisture, 14.5 per cent; test weight, 57 lbs.; yield per acre, 40 bus.; beans all harvested; good crop.—H. F. Cabbell.

Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 22.—Corn estimated at 50 bus. per acre; damp, 16 per cent. Soybeans 20 bus. per acre; fine shape.—Ashby & Sons, B. P. Ashby.

Lancaster, O., Nov. 22.—New early corn, 18 per cent moisture; yield, 50 bus. per acre; soybeans, 15 per cent moisture, yield, 20 bus.—A. Deeds & Sons.

Jefferson, S. D., Nov. 24.—Corn test weight, 52-55 lbs.; moisture, 18-25 per cent; yield, 50-80 bus. per acre. Soybeans test weight, 57 lbs.; yield, 15 to 35 bus.; moisture, 9.5 to 10.5 per cent.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Lone Rock, Ia., Nov. 23.—Beans average yield 24 bus. per acre; top condition; corn, yield 60 bus. per acre; high moisture, average moisture 22 per cent; test weight, 53 lbs.—Lone Rock Co-op Elevator, L. W. Geitzner, mgr.

Richland, Neb., Nov. 27.—Our first run of new corn is running fair on moisture, average about 19.5 per cent; test weight, average about 55.5 lbs.; yield about 60 bus. per acre.—Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, F. Jacobson, mgr.

Mt. Vernon, Ind., Nov. 22.—All yellow beans harvested early were very tough, full of green beans; later ones No. 2 grade. Corn is largely harvested, most all of it high in moisture; some hill corn nice and dry.—Farmers Elevator, Oral Erwin, mgr.

Lane, Kan., Nov. 21.—Bean crop movement is over. Good yields of low moisture beans. Corn and kafir starting to move. Good yields but moisture is running high.—Lane Elevator Co., D. C. Whitaker.

Riverdale, Neb., Nov. 27.—Corn averaging about 18.5 per cent; moisture, 55 lbs. test weight; yield average 35 bus. No soybeans. One inch of rain and six inches of snow over week-end.—Riverdale Grain Co., E. R. Elliott.

Lehigh, Kan., Nov. 22.—Have received no fresh corn here so far and will not buy much as crop was very poor here this year. No soybeans to speak of, rained around here. Corn makes from 10 to 15 bus.—Farmers Co-op. Grain & Merc. Co.

Peru, Ill., Nov. 24.—Average on corn this fall was 53 lbs.; 21 per cent moisture and about 55 bus. per acre; beans average moisture 10 per cent; yield, 28 bus. per acre; very good quality. Practically all corn picking completed in this locality.—Schwab Grain, R. 2.

Genoa, Colo., Nov. 21.—Moisture good for time being, winter wheat looking good. There has been no new crop corn shelled so far, not a very large crop; neither are there many soybeans in this part of the country. None received so far.—Genoa Grain Co.

Campus, Ill., Nov. 21.—Corn moisture average 17 to 20 per cent; weight, 56 to 57 lbs.; yield, 35 to 70 bus., average, 50 bus. Soybeans, moisture, 10.5 to 12.5 per cent; weight, 57 lbs.; quality of both corn and beans good.—B. E. Hamilton Elevator Co., B. E. H.

Linworth, O., Nov. 21.—Soybeans, moisture 14 per cent and lower; test weight, average 56 lbs.; yield per acre, average 12 to 14 bus. Corn, not much coming in as crop is very short, about 65 per cent of normal crop.—Linworth Farmers Elevator Co., A. C. Williams.

Hardwick, Minn., Nov. 24.—Our corn is plenty wet, 22.4 low, 42.4 high; some getting hot in piles; good weight, 48 to 54 lbs.; average about 60 bus. wagon measure. Beans, we did not have many acres. Yield from 15 to 28 bus. per acre; very good beans.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Hendrum, Minn., Nov. 22.—There has not been much corn marketed yet on account of the fields are so wet that they cannot pull the pickers, but the corn is very nice and fairly dry; around 25 per cent moisture, and the yield is good, as high as 60 bus. an acre.—Hendrum Co-operative Elevator Co., R. L. Larson.

Lebanon, S. D., Nov. 22.—No soybeans at this station; corn yield, 20 to 35 bus. per acre; no new corn received to date; believe moisture still high.—Lebanon Equity Exchange, F. K.

New Lebanon, Ind., Nov. 22.—Corn yield 75 per cent average; crop moisture average, 18 per cent; test weight good. Beans yield around 20 bus.; moisture and quality good.—U. B. Springer.

Fort Morgan, Colo., Nov. 24.—Most of the corn is fed locally. Dry land yields are low because of drought, runs from 5 to 12 bus. Irrigated corn is good and yields from 30 to 142 bus. Moisture tests 18 to 20 per cent at this time, tests about 55 lbs.—Ft. Morgan Mills.

Lincoln, Ia., Nov. 21.—Average test weight on corn around 52 lbs.; yield very good, a good many fields yielding 100 to 125 bus. per acre. Corn very wet, from 19.5 to 30 per cent. Soybeans very good, most of them running No. 2; yield, 20 to 45 bus. per acre.—J. T. Gebers, mgr.

Fort Morgan, Colo., Nov. 22.—Average yield per acre on new crop corn on irrigated land about 90 bus. and on unirrigated about 15 bus. Average test weight per bushel 54 lbs., and the moisture content is about 18 per cent. There are no soybeans grown in this locality.—Young Bean Co.

Rising City, Neb., Nov. 22.—Corn is yielding from 40 to 75 bus. per acre; weights around 55 lbs. and the moisture is high, from 19 to 26 per cent. Very few soybeans raised here this year but yields are around 20 bus. of high quality beans.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., H. D. Treadway, mgr.

Langford, S. D., Nov. 22.—No corn marketed here as yet. Corn full of moisture; cannot shell. Yield around 40 bus. to acre. Best crop ever, and large acreage. Will be no corn move here until freezing weather, and will run high in moisture.—Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., Frank McGovern, mgr.

Sedan, Neb., Nov. 22.—Our corn is testing all the way from 16 to 23 per cent moisture. Most of it running from 18 to 21 per cent. Yielding from 20 to 50 bus. per acre; good quality, only for moisture. Testing from 55 to 56 lbs. per bushel. Have not had any drying weather of late; too much cloudy weather.—E. J. Bohling.

Libertyville, Ia., Nov. 22.—Soybean harvest started with a rush here, Oct. 10, and continued that way, with the beans dry and of extra good quality until Nov. 1 when it rained; since then the weather has been damp and beans harvested have been from 14 to 20 per cent moisture and very little doing. Corn picking is on now in a limited way as most corn is too high in moisture for safe cribbing and fields are soft. Soybean yield has been good, from 20 to 35 bus. Corn will make from 30 to 80 bus., but we need some drying weather to finish harvest.—A. H. Miller.

O.P.A. Enforcement

Los Banos, Cal.—The West Side Milling Co. is charged with upgrading alfalfa meal in a suit for \$21,926.28 triple damages by the O.P.A. The price was based on an average of 15 to 16 per cent protein, which seemed warranted by laboratory tests obtained by the company, showing 14 to 18 per cent.



H. B. Lacharite, Assumption, Ill., Deceased

From Abroad

The Balkans will harvest large grain crops next spring.

Japan's food crop production is reported below average, following unfavorable weather.

Turkey has ample supplies of bread grains to meet domestic requirements during 1944 and 1945.

Russia is reported to have supplied 500,000 tons of wheat to the people of Yugoslavia threatened with starvation.

The United States has sent 10,000 tons of wheat to Bolivia to fill the gap left by failure of supplies to arrive from Argentina. The wheat went overland from the Chilean ports of Africa and Antofagasta.

The rapid gains which the allied armies have made in western and southeastern Europe have prevented wholesale destruction of food crops by the Germans. Large areas of France are reported practically untouched and yielding a fairly good crop of grain. Wheat over and above local requirements from these areas is expected to move into deficit regions including, possibly, parts of Belgium and Holland. The timely Russian advance into Roumania and Bulgaria will permit shipment of any wheat surpluses to Russia rather than to Germany.

The guaranteed minimum price to producers for new-crop wheat has been fixed by the Argentine authorities at 9 pesos per 100 kilograms (72 cents a bushel), the highest level at which wheat prices in that country have been supported since the adoption of the guaranteed minimum price policy as a farm relief measure in 1933. The new rate represents an increase of more than 10 percent over the support price of 8 pesos per 100 kilograms (65 cents a bushel) established for last year's crop. As in previous years the guaranteed price is for good quality sacked wheat delivered on board cars at Buenos Aires.

Wheat Ceiling Raised Four Cents

The Office of Price Administration, effective Dec. 13, raised the ceiling on wheat prices four cents per bushel, to comply with the law requiring parity to be reflected to growers.

All levels of distribution are affected. Grain exchanges will raise their ceilings on future contracts correspondingly.

The price of bread will be kept down by an increase in the subsidy to flour millers Jan. 1.

Crops for 1944 and '43 in Canada

Acreage, yield per acre and total production of grain crop in Canada for 1944 are reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as follows:

	*Acres		acre		*Prod.,		bus.
	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1943
Spring wheat	22,616	16,249	19.1	432,332	270,438		
Winter wheat	668	601	31.3	20,908	13,222		
All wheat	23,284	16,850	19.5	453,240	283,660		
Oats	14,315	15,407	36.5	521,954	482,022		
Barley	7,291	8,397	27.3	199,149	215,562		
Fall rye	418	351	13.2	5,528	4,468		
Spring rye	230	225	12.1	2,773	2,675		
All rye	648	576	12.8	8,301	7,143		
Flax	1,323	2,948	7.3	9,668	17,911		

*000's omitted.

H. B. Lacharite Passes

Henry Benjamin Lacharite died unexpectedly of a heart attack Nov. 16 at his home in Assumption, Ill.

He was born at Assumption Sept. 7, 1876, and was married in 1901 to Miss Luella Yetton of El Paso.

For many years he operated an elevator as the Lacharite Grain Co., prior to its consolidation in 1929 with the Assumption Grain Co. and the Farmers Grain Co. as the Assumption Elevator Co., with himself as vice pres., L. A. Tripp as manager and Guy O. Corzine as assistant manager.

Crop Reports

Portland, Ore.—Oregon produced but a small crop of corn this year, estimated at 1,428,000 bus., which is below last year's crop of 1,938,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Cove, Ore., Nov. 16. — Approximately 22,000 acres of peas were planted in Union County this year. Of this amount 6,000 acres were Austrian peas, 12,000 edible peas, 3,600 garden peas and 1,100 canning peas.—F. K. H.

Stanford, Ky., Nov. 21.—Our corn crop was very short and the quality not good. As for moisture, we have not run any tested, but feel that it would run 17 or better. There are no soybeans raised in our county.—Baughman Milling Co.

Helena, Mont., Nov. 16.—Glazier, a six-row variety of barley has proved its value in the state by yielding from one-fourth to one-third higher than Trebi on irrigated ground; while Compana, a two-row barley is recommended for dry land.—F. K. H.

Halstead, Kan.—According to reports from the western part of Harvey County, the corn borer has invaded fields to an alarming extent. County Agent H. B. Harper announced that thus far the borer has been found in Lakin, Halstead, Burrton, Emma and Garden Townships. Normally, Harvey County plants approximately 20,000 acres of corn and 30,000 acres of sorghums.—G. M. H.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 9.—The damp, foggy weather has not been favorable for shelling and marketing corn. A period of clear, bright weather, with freezing temperatures, would certainly help to condition corn so that it would improve in moisture and could be handled more satisfactorily from the time it leaves the farm until it reaches the market for processing or storage.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Cimarron, Kan.—The largest yield of any grain crop ever reported from this vicinity was a 100-bu. per acre yield of milo in Gray County. This record breaking yield was from a crop grown on a small field on one farm, and nearby on another small tract, a fraction over 90 bus. per acre was reported. In the vicinity of Ingalls, Kan., a larger field comprising 455 acres yielded 37,300 bus. of milo, or an average of 82 bus. an acre.—G. M. H.

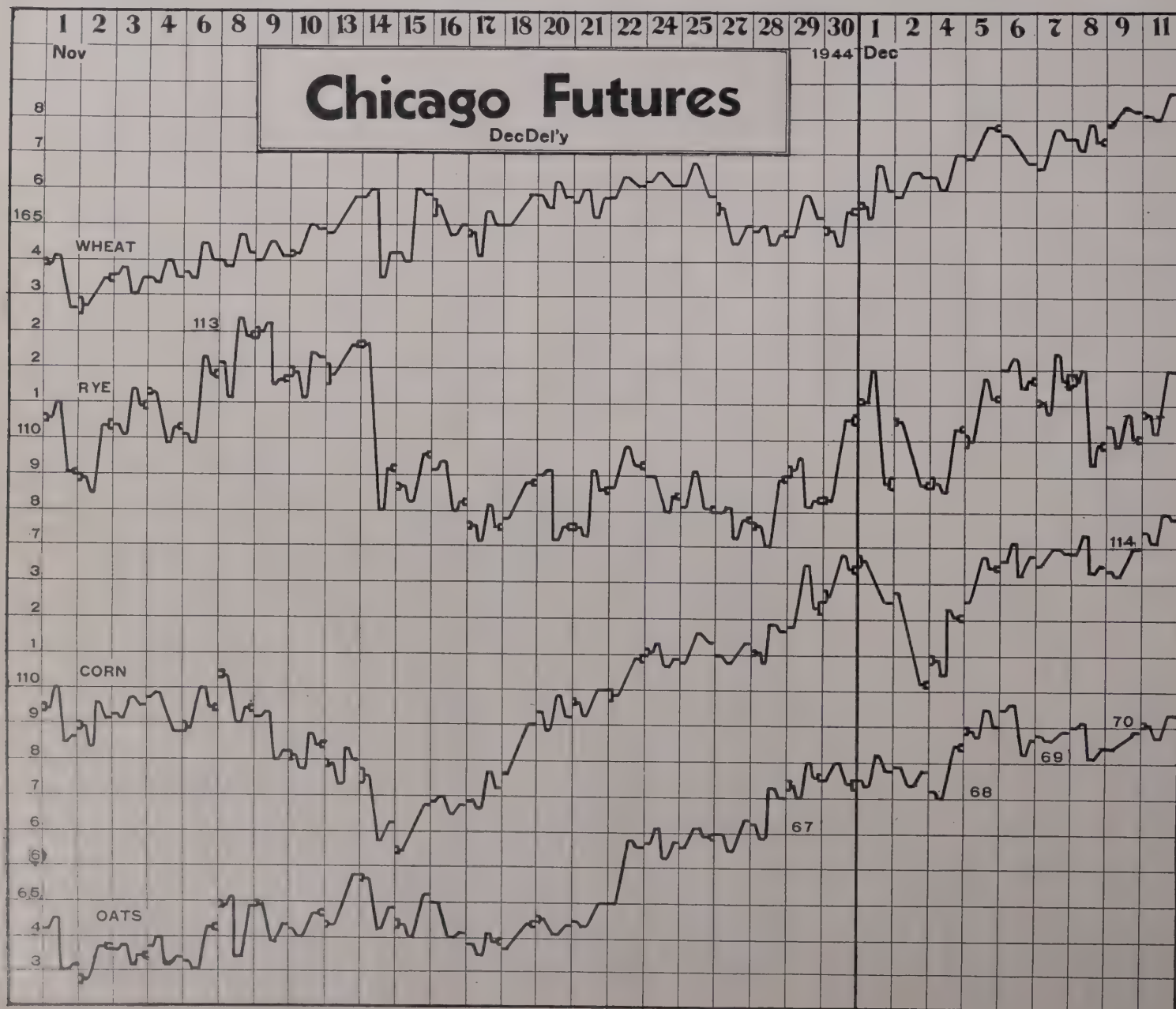
Selby, S. D., Nov. 29.—Grain business quiet right now. Practically all threshing completed. We had another bumper crop this season making three bumpers in a row. Good corn crop also but very little of it picked to date, and quite a lot of snow on ground now. Have had two inches moisture during November in form of rain and snow so our soil will be in good condition for next spring.—Equity Union Exchange, A. M. Hoven, mgr.

Ottawa, Ont.—A recent preliminary estimate of production of oil-bearing seed crops in Canada in 1944 covering soybeans, sunflower seed and rapeseed (flaxseed production having been included in an estimate made earlier) were, expressed in bushels with comparative estimates for 1943 shown in parentheses: Flaxseed, 9,663,000 (17,911,000); soybeans for beans, 681,820 (569,100); sunflower, 8,500,000 (5,302,500); rapeseed, 6,600,000 (2,822,900).—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 1.—With wheat about ready to enter the dormant period, still another uncertainty has risen in a strange form of leaf rust, which is prevalent over a wide area, causing fields to turn a yellowish brown. Seriousness of the situation is minimized, however, some contending that it is merely a case of excessive moisture and that wheat, well supported with a strong root system, will emerge in the spring in good condition.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R.R. Co.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 1.—The following estimate of the crop, in aggregate, of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, is based on the acreage figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1944. The yields per acre are compiled from returns received from 95 per cent of country points in the three Prairie Provinces. The estimate: Estimated seed acreage, wheat, 22,443,800; oats, 10,446,900; barley, 6,763,400; rye, 572,550; flax, 1,297,500; yield per acre, wheat, 19.3; oats, 38.6; barley, 27.4; rye, 11.5; flax, 7.5; in bushels, wheat, 432,972,200; oats, 403,271,500; barley, 185,514,300; rye, 6,602,300; flax, 9,786,700.—The North-West Line Elevators Ass'n.

Sacramento, Cal.—According to the November preliminary estimate of California Crop Reporting Service, bean production of 4,714,000 bags does not reflect field loss that may result from the frequent rains of the past two weeks. Some loss in production and reduction in quality is expected, where beans are still in the fields. Considerable acreage is still to be threshed in some areas. Bean threshing this season was later than usual because of slow maturity of the crops. Yields per acre for all varieties were disappointing except for baby limas. The 1944 crop of baby limas will be larger than the crop of 1943, but the production of all other varieties in the State will be less.



Up-to-date Feed Mill & Elevator At Amery, Wis.

About a year ago the Northern Supply Co. at Amery, Wis., suffered a severe fire loss. At this place feeds are manufactured for wholesale, and while the mill itself burned, the concrete storage elevator was saved but it suffered some damage. A contract was awarded to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the erection of a new modern feed mill and a grain handling plant along with a warehouse, all as shown in the photograph reproduced herewith.

The grain tanks hold 35,000 and the new grain elevator approximately 30,000 bushels. The elevator, equipped to serve the tank storage and the mill building, contains two legs along with a large grain cleaner. A power shovel was provided for unloading cars. A special spur track comes in on the front side of this building and a large car puller was provided for spotting cars to and from the plant.

New type conveying equipment manufactured by the Strong Scott Mfg. Co. was installed in the tank storage for delivering grain to the elevator for processing. The legs were fitted with a double distributor. Belts and buckets were furnished by W. S. Nott.

At the side of this elevator was located a new modern feed mill divided into many bins. The main building contains four legs. A Strong Scott 1½-ton mixer and a Strong Scott molasses machine of the larger type were installed. All of these bins were served by special valve fittings designed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. Two hammer mills were used for grinding, each requiring 100 h.p. One of these mills was manufactured by the Jacobson Machine Works and the other by the Prater Pulverizer Co.

A basement was provided under this whole structure. The buildings are located on a river bank and water power is used for all of the equipment with the exception of one unit. One of the mills is powered with a 100-h.p. Diesel engine.

In the warehouse a bag elevator is provided for serving the products to and from the basement to the first floor. Two corn cutters were installed for processing corn that goes to a latest type corn grader. Scratch feeds are processed through an aspirator in the mill building. All of the units while they are being served by waterpower have individual clutches so as to make them operate only when required.

Next to the building so cars may be unloaded with ease is a molasses tank of 14,000 gallons capacity. A central heating unit was located in a fireproof basement room. The warehouse is of fireproof construction. The other buildings, set on a concrete slab foundation, are of mill type construction covered with asbestos sheets. The water wheel was housed in a special addition attached to the building. Loading platforms adjacent to the mill and warehouse were provided where feeds are loaded direct to cars. In addition to the warehouse mentioned the owners had a large warehouse which they previously used. These are connected to this unit so that cars may be readily spotted.

The Northern Supply Co. operates a chain of country mills and stores. These are also served from the plant mentioned herein, and just last month a retail plant, warehouse and store was provided. This eliminates interference at the main plant where they are manufacturing feeds for car shipment. The whole plant is modern in every way and presents a very fine appearance. The offices of this company are conveniently located in a separate building at Amery. Mr. Sam Lien and Mr. J. E. Davis are the managers in charge of this company.

Pricing L.C. L. Lots

San Francisco Regional Office asked effect of substitution provision in paragraph (a) of Section 10 on a purchaser of a lot smaller than 60,000 pounds which is not a carload shipment and not a part of a pool carlot.

Wm. R. Roalfe, chief counsel, grains and fertilizer section of O.P.A., answers: The provisions of paragraph (a) requiring the substitution of the base price for shipments of 60,000 pounds or more, etc., are not applicable where the purchase is of a small lot. In such cases, a wholesaler should use the method of pricing set forth in Section 3.5(b) of FPR 3. However, if he has purchased from a wholesaler he may not have any markup over the maximum price he could have paid his wholesaler supplier. Subparagraph (b) of Section 10 of FPR 3, supplement 3 which states that not more than one wholesale markup may be taken does apply under Section 3.5(b) of FPR.

Association of Commodity Exchanges Will Expand Its Activities

At the annual meeting of the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., Maurice Mandeville, president of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, was unanimously re-elected president.

Other officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: First vice-pres., Ody H. Lam-born, New York, pres. New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc.; second vice-pres., Walter H. Mills, Minneapolis, vice-pres. of General Mills, Inc.; executive vice-pres., J. A. Higgons, Jr., New York, member board of managers, New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc.; sec'y and treas., S. J. Meyers, Chicago, member board of directors, Chicago Board of Trade, and vice-pres. Arcady Farms Milling Co.

Executive committee: E. E. Klecan, Kansas City, pres. Kansas City Board of Trade; George Hintz, member board of managers, New York Cocoa Exchange, Inc.; J. O. McClintock, member board of directors of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago; S. J. Meyers, member of board of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade; Maurice Mandeville, pres. the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. All directors were re-elected.

The Association laid plans for greatly expanded work during the coming year. A grave view was taken of the shaping of developments relative to the production and marketing of many of the basic commodities traded in upon the nation's great futures exchanges, particularly for the post-war period when the threats of huge surpluses loom.

In this connection it was also recognized that the trends all point to further departures from the traditional free marketing system.

"It is these dangers," declared Mandeville, "that the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., is determined to combat. The objectives of the Ass'n are designed to benefit equally all groups in the commodity trades—producer, distributor and consumer. We believe that this end can be attained best through the medium of free markets in the traditional free enterprise system, which has been the basis of our great American progress. This is a common fight. We are all interested. If we are to surrender to Government agencies the right to trade freely in basic commodities, it will affect the democracy of our everyday life whether we be farmer, merchant or housewife."

Mr. Mandeville also stated that the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., was planning to set up personnel in behalf of the Ass'n of a statute effectively to carry out its objectives. As part of these plans it is contemplated to secure the services of a nationally known specialist in these social and economic problems who will direct the Ass'n's fight to meet these grave situations.

J. O. McClintock of the Continental Grain Co., who was re-elected a director of the Ass'n, added: "A basic concept of the directors of our Ass'n is that means can be devised to meet these present and future agricultural problems wherein the time-proven benefits of free markets can be restored and preserved without sacrificing a fair price to the farmer."

Estimates of acreage seeded, condition of the winter crop, and prospective carry-over next July 1 indicate that supplies will press heavily against support prices during the 1945-1946 season. Whether the adjustment toward a support price at 90 percent of parity occurs during the late winter and spring or shortly before harvest will depend primarily on the rate at which wheat is sold and on governmental policy in supporting prices. The agreement to purchase wheat on May 1 applies only to unredeemed loan wheat.—Kansas State College.



Modern Feed Mill of Northern Supply Co., at Amery, Wis.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Miller Malting Co. has awarded construction contracts to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. for an addition to its local plant that will double its capacity to 1,000,000 bus. annually. The company manufactures brewers' malt.

Los Altos, Cal.—Thos. J. Woodworth, 70, owner of the Los Altos Feed & Fuel Co., died unexpectedly Nov. 7. He was affiliated with the California Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n and was a director of the California Retail Fuel Dealers Ass'n. Mr. Woodworth had been a resident here for 24 years.

Madera, Cal.—The Madera Milling Co., a new industry established here, has completed its large alfalfa mill building six miles southeast of here at the end of the switch of the Southern Pacific R.R. Co., and is already in partial operation. The mill has a capacity of 20,000 tons a year. The land comprises some 13 acres, including the old Rattlesnake Warehouse formerly used by the Pope & Talbot Co. in its grain business. The mill is on a heavy concrete foundation, with a 100-ton capacity molasses pit directly underneath and its equipment is operated by 25 electric motors. A water pressure system has been installed, with sufficient pressure to throw water far over the top of the 97 ft. structure. There are 12 bins for mixing feeds. The railroad spur runs the entire length of the mill and warehouse, with a double track all the way. In the east end of the warehouse is a potato grading unit. At present the mill is handling only the product of the farmers who built and own it. They are Ernest Merritt, Paul Ochiltree and Sherman Thomas. The investment will run well over \$100,000 when the mill is fully completed. Across the road on a strip of land purchased by the men, houses for employees of the plant will be built. The office will be constructed of pumecite type brick. In front of it is a 60 ft. scale.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—A recent proposal to form an association of feed dealers in Ontario is meeting with good support.

Vancouver, B. C.—The following were named to represent the grain trade on the board of trustees of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange at the recent election: H. H. Smith, of Earl Stoddart, Ltd.; Philip Wolfe, of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.; John Whittle, of Midland Pacific Elvtr. Co.

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian wheat board Dec. 7 reduced offerings of class 2 wheat in store at Fort William to neutral aid countries 1c a bushel. The new rates are No. 1 Manitoba \$1.46, No. 2, \$1.43; No. 3, \$1.41. The export fee on oats will continue unchanged with the rate for Fort William and east 17c a bushel. The board announced that no shipments of oats from any Manitoba point may be made to Fort William or Port Arthur.

Pouce Coupe, B. C.—The Midland & Pacific Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire recently. Fire engines from the U. S. Army post at Dawson Creek and a tender from the Northern Alberta Railway shops nearby aided local fire apparatus and saved the adjoining United Grain Growers elevator. More than 50,000 bus. of grain burned, the total loss estimated at nearly \$200,000. The elevator was built in 1939 and was operated under lease to C. Mellott.

Belmont, Man.—The local pool elevator which recently was destroyed by fire, is being rebuilt, application for a permit to build having been approved. The new elevator will be electrically equipped.

Toronto, Ont.—Toronto Elevators, Ltd., reports a net profit of \$279,853 in the year ending July 31, 1944, compared with \$184,560 in the preceding year. Earned surplus account was increased by \$158,027 to \$943,483 after paying dividends. G. C. Leitch is president of the organization.

COLORADO

Fort Collins, Colo.—Arthur A. Anderson has purchased the Hackett & Irein Co. and taken possession of the grain and coal business.

Loveland, Colo.—Clarence Lucas, formerly manager of the Denver Elevator at Berthoud, has been transferred to manage the company's local elevator. He continues to reside at Berthoud.

Berthoud, Colo.—W. N. Hurd, who has been employed as manager of the elevator at Longmont, is new manager of the local Denver Elevator. He succeeds Clarence Lucas who was transferred to the elevator at Loveland.

Hereford, Colo.—Orval Bowen, 36, manager of the local grain elevator, took his life by shooting, Nov. 10. His body was found in a roadside ditch near here by a searching party on the following day. Mr. Bowen came here from Brush last May. His act was attributed to despondency.

ILLINOIS

Dallas City, Ill.—A defective furnace caused a small fire damage in the elevator plant of the Dallas City Grain & Feed Co.

Aledo, Ill.—Russell Sandquist, co-owner of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co., has been elected president of the Aledo Kiwanis Club for the coming year.

Windsor, Ill.—Sparks from a cob burner caused a small fire at the Windsor Grain Co. elevator recently. John Moberly is president and manager of the business.

Versailles, Ill.—Wayne Stewart, proprietor and manager of the Stewart Feed Mill & Hatchery here and at Mt. Sterling, has installed a new 50 h.p. hammer mill in the local plant.

Decatur, Ill.—B. M. Grain has been named assistant sales manager of the western division of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., H. T. Morris, manager of the company's feed division, recently announced.

Bushnell, Ill.—The elevators and facilities of the Bushnell Co-op Co. have been purchased by McDonough Grain & Milling Co., a farm bureau co-operative in process of formation, which plans to take over on Jan. 2. The co-op plans to begin a feed mixing program. Leo Walter of Prairie City is president of the new group; Ryal Leithley, of Macomb, vice-pres.; Ernest Combs, of Bushnell, sec'y; J. D. Murphy, Bushnell, treasurer. Incorporation papers have been filed. The Bushnell property consists of two elevators, a grain storage warehouse and all equipment used in handling of feeds, seeds, grains and coal.

McNabb, Ill.—William A. King, 82, of Tonica, who conducted a grain business here for many years, died recently in St. Margaret's Hospital in Spring Valley where he had been a patient for two weeks.

Forrest, Ill.—Damon Catron, formerly with Purina Mills, and also the University of Illinois, has been placed in charge of nutritional educational work by Honeggers & Co., feed manufacturers with plants here and at Fairbury, Ill.

Stanford, Ill.—The Stanford Grain Co. has been looking for dumping and elevator equipment to fill some of the 66 steel granary bins recently placed on concrete foundations here in preparation for emergency storage of grain.

Crystal Lake, Ill.—The National Grain Yeast Corp. filed suit for a temporary injunction to restrain the city from denying the company further use of the storm sewers when the contract between the company and the city expired Nov. 10.

Medora, Ill.—The Medora Elevator Co. recently completed the construction of a circular concrete grain storage bin twenty-five feet in diameter and forty-eight feet high, with a capacity of 16,600 bus. of grain. Work was done by J. E. Reeser & Son.

Princeton, Ill.—The Princeton Elvtr. & Coal Co. has sold its plant to the Larson Seed Co. of this city who will use the elevator in its certified seed business. Mr. McInturf, who has managed the plant for the past 17 years, retires after 40 years in the grain business.—B. M.

Virden, Ill.—The Hulcher Soy Products Co. started operating its soybean plant early in December with all newly constructed equipment. The elevator of 80,000 bus. storage capacity was completed several weeks ago and now is full to capacity with beans ready for the mill. The mill is using the latest French expeller. This plant and elevator is owned by Norman E. Hulcher who has employed D. P. Moore as manager. At present one unit is in operation; however, application has been made for another unit to be delivered as soon as possible and plans are for increasing the elevator storage capacity to 250,000 bus. next spring.—D. P. M.

CHICAGO NOTES

Effective at midnight Nov. 27 permits were no longer required for shipment of corn to Chicago.

Eugene J. Ryan, a member of the Board of Trade since 1934 and a trader in the rye pit, died Dec. 3.

Directors of the Board of Trade fixed the rate of interest for the month of November at 5 per cent, for advances on Bs/L.

Carlos Kern Eckhart, 69, Winnetka, director and treasurer of the B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., died Nov. 26 at Passavant Hospital.

Ruloff C. Cutten, a nephew of the late Arthur Cutten, has applied for membership in the Board of Trade. He is a partner in E. F. Hutton & Co. and a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

At their regular meeting Nov. 28 the directors of the Board of Trade announced the appointment of Andrew M. Heerlein as chief grain sampler, effective Dec. 1. Mr. Heerlein, who has been identified with the Sampling Department in varying capacities for the past 30 years, will fill the place occupied by James A. Noble, who is retiring on pension as of that date.

C. L. Cannon, federal grain supervisor, announces the removal of his office from its Adams street location to the New Post Office Building, Room 1204, phone Wabash 9207, locals 295 and 296.

New members recently admitted to membership in the Board of Trade include Joseph G. Osborne, partner in Hayden, Stone & Co., New York, N. Y.; W. Glenn Kessler, Wichita, Kan.; and Harold Rosenberg.

Rye in Chicago elevators deliverable on contract amounts to 8,988,107 bus. Wheat deliverable amounts to 1,431,848 bus. The open interest in rye futures is about 45,000,000 bus. and in wheat futures about 49,000,000 bus. Open interest in December rye is less than 10,000,000 bus.

A model steam-driven locomotive and tender, complete in every detail, all the work on it the handiwork of P. J. Niemann, chief engineer for the Board of Trade Building, and his two sons, at their home workshop, was placed on display in the Jackson Boulevard lobby of the building Dec. 7. The length of the engine and tender combined is eight feet, and it has been built on a scale of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch for each foot. It burns a combination of kerosene and white gasoline, and on actual test attained a speed of 150 scale miles per hour. It is a very powerful unit, and has pulled six full grown persons. Mr. Niemann has been in the employ of the Chicago Board of Trade for nearly forty years. He became assistant chief engineer when the new Board of Trade building was completed in 1930, and seven years later he was made chief engineer.—F. C. B.

Harry C. Schaack, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, has been nominated for reelection by the exchange com'ite designated to select candidates on the regular ticket, to be voted on at the election Jan. 8. Richard F. Uhlmann is slated for first vice-pres., and Adam J. Riffel for second vice-pres. Candidates for directors to serve three terms are Carl E. Bostrom, J. Hollis Griffin, L. J. Lee, C. W. Elmer, and John S. Morris. Mr. Schaack has served as president of the Board since July 1, when he was elected to the office following the resignation of P. R. O'Brien. Others nominated were: Nominating com'ite, to serve three years: Royal W. Bell and James A. Prindiville; com'ite of appeals, to serve two years, C. S. Beach, W. L. Hatch, E. F. Havey, C. D. Olsen and L. G. Wood; com'ite of arbitration to serve two years; P. A. Copenhaver, G. R. Denniston, R. A. Gerstenberg, E. J. Kazmarek and Sol Marcus; com'ite of arbitration, to fill a vacancy, serving one year; Gilbert D. Mathy.

Rosenbaum Bros. grain elevator, the Belt Elevator, at 87th St. and Stewart Ave., burned Nov. 29 causing a loss estimated at \$1,750,000. Scarcity of water hydrants in the outlying area hampered firemen. A 5-11 and three special alarms were sounded, bringing hundreds of firemen to the scene. Hose lines were laid more than half a mile to points on 83rd St. Despite swift spread of the fire six men working in the elevator and 109 in an adjoining feed mill reached safety, and smoke was rolling from the building when a dust explosion blast occurred, blowing out a large section of the elevator's east wall. The 100 ft. sq. and 140 ft. high building had a storage capacity of 1,450,000 bus. The lower part of the building was of brick construction, the upper, of wood sheathed in sheet metal. The nine-story feed mill and the company's power plant, immediately south, were saved. The fire was discovered by Herbert Armstrong, a weigher working high in the elevator, at about 10:30 a. m. Employees of the mill saw smoke rising from the elevator about the same time and began leaving the mill by stairways and elevators. Flames were bursting from the upper section when firemen arrived. In addition to grain, 600,000 bus. of soybeans were stored in the elevator, Harvey Austrian, president of Rosenbaum Bros., stated. Spontaneous combustion is believed to have caused the fire.

Chicago's spacious Coliseum will be the scene next spring of the Products of Tomorrow Exposition and already there is a scramble on for space from scores of manufacturers who have their peacetime production ready for presentation.

INDIANA

Eaton, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. Co. recently was incorporated as the Eaton-Goodrich Co.

New Castle, Ind.—The New Castle Elvtr. Co. has posted notice of final dissolution.

Nappanee, Ind.—Syler & Syler have replaced the former head drive with a gear motor.—A. E. L.

Crete (Lynn R.F.D. 2), Ind.—Donal B. Shaw recently purchased the New Paris Elevator Co. plant.—A. E. L.

New Paris, Ind.—The new Martin's Feed Mills plant is rapidly nearing completion, and is now in partial operation.—A. E. L.

Swayzee, Ind.—The Swayzee Grain Co. has enlarged the elevator with three new cribbed grain bins and a new warehouse.—A. E. L.

Lynn, Ind.—The Lynn Elevator & Supply Co. has a new hammer mill and motor on hand to install together with other improvements.—A. E. L.

Linwood, Ind.—Thomas Groendyke, 91, who owned and operated a local grain elevator for many years, died recently after a short illness.—W. B. C.

Rushville, Ind.—Rush County Mills has sold its mill to the Rush County Farm Bureau Co-op Ass'n who will take possession on Dec. 1.—F. K. S.

Benton, Ind.—The Martin Feed Co. of New Paris has purchased the Charles Butler building and is remodeling it to use as a feed grinding mill.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—R. H. Fletcher has been elected president of Central Soya Co. Other officers and directors of the company remain unchanged.

Alexandria, Ind.—Charles F. Naber recently sold his mill to the Madison County Farm Bureau Ass'n. He had operated the plant for nearly 40 years.

Elwood, Ind.—The Madison County Farm Bureau will build a large grain elevator on a plot of ground recently purchased from Rosa Harting at the east edge of town.

Mt. Ayr, Ind.—The Mt. Ayr Grain & Lumber Co. recently sold its local elevator to Barnett & Vanderfolk Grain & Lumber Co. under which latter name the business now operates.

Gaston, Ind.—Gaston-Goodrich Corp. has been incorporated; 2,000 shares of \$25 p.v.; feed, grain, coal and livestock business; incorporators, P. E. Goodrich, C. C. Barnes and Mark Douglass.

Lapel, Ind.—Jonathan A. Busby, 86, president of the Citizens Grain Co., and former president of the Lapel State Bank, died recently after a short illness. He was a large landowner.—W. B. C.

Deedsville, Ind.—Nobel Truax and Carl Coon have purchased the Deedsville Grain, Feed & Coal Co. elevator from E. B. Williams, and Garland Smith, who has been employed at the elevator at Chili, will be in charge as manager. The new owners plan to improve the elevator and to do custom feed grinding and mixing.

Seymour, Ind.—Richard S. Robertson, Brownstown miller, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator, succeeding John Beickman, and is now in charge of the business. Mr. Robertson is connected with the Ewing Mill which is owned by his father and two brothers. Whether or not a mill will be built here has not been announced. The main plant of the Co-op. Elevator was destroyed by fire several months ago.

Larwill, Ind.—Larwill Feed Mill, Inc., has been incorporated; 400 shares of \$50 p.v. Incorporators, Fred James, Burton R. White, Sidney Gebert, Walter G. Schuman, Merritt Bennett, Edwin Pugh and F. E. Dietrich.

Snow Hill (Winchester p.o.), Ind.—The Snow Hill Grain Co. plant is being remodeled. A completely new basement in elevator and feed mill and new dump and drag for hammer mill are among the new features.—A. E. L.

Angola, Ind.—The Campbell & Co. elevator was sold to the Steuben County Farm Bureau Co-operative; however, the Campbell & Co. up-town store will continue to operate as it has in the past under Sam J. Morrison.—A. E. L.

Bluffton, Ind.—Orville Badertscher has resigned as manager of the Hoosier Grain & Supply Co., effective Jan. 1. Mr. Badertscher recently purchased the Clay Syler elevator at North Manchester and will move to that city.—A. E. L.

Carmi, Ind.—William Stockhowe, 80, who for a half century was in the grain, feed and grocery business here with his brother, Henry Stockhowe, died recently. His brother, Henry, died a few weeks before of injuries sustained while fighting a fire.—W. B. C.

Forest, Ind.—Frank G. Sellars, 73, owner of the Sellars Grain Co., died unexpectedly of a heart attack recently. He had been engaged in the grain business here since 1922. In October, 1941, he purchased the elevator at Terhune and his son, Max, managed the business.

Colfax, Ind.—Lake & Reagan, whose elevator burned recently, may rebuild. The elevator office was not destroyed. The company also owns the elevators at Manson, Reagan and Cyclone. The local elevator was filled to near capacity with soybeans. Loss was estimated at more than \$50,000.

Sycamore (Greentown R.R. 2), Ind.—The Farm Bureau elevator which replaces the one destroyed by fire in October, 1943, is now completed; all motors are totally inclosed with ball bearings and all starters are dust tight. A new office and cob burners also have been completed.—A. E. L.

Liberty Mills, Ind.—Clay Syler has sold his local elevator to Glen Keaffaber, manager of the plant, and Russel Dailey, assistant manager of the Clay Syler Elevator at North Manchester, Ind. The local business will operate as Liberty Elvtr. Co. Mr. Syler had operated the elevator since 1930.—A. E. L.

La Fontaine, Ind.—A new 75-h.p. hammer mill has been placed in operation at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr., enabling the firm to more than double its grinding capacity. New grinding equipment had been installed in the mill last June but its operation had been held up until a motor could be obtained. Old equipment had been damaged in a break down last May when a piece of iron was fed into the mill, and production had been greatly curtailed since then.

Shoals, Ind.—Earl Wires, a farmer living near Shoals, has just won the state championship for the biggest bushel yield an acre in the national DeKalb hybrid corn growing contest, DeKalb, Ill. Farmers from eighteen corn producing states and Canada participated. Mr. Wires' yield was 161:41 bus. an acre. The Indiana champion, as well as the DeKalb national man, woman and junior champions, were honored at a luncheon at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago.—W. B. C.

Jonesboro, Ind.—The Rees J. Morgan elevator has been purchased by Palmer Edgerton who is operating the business as the Edgerton Grain & Seed Co. and will bring the present hybrid and certified seed business into the elevator. His son, J. C. Edgerton, will be associated with him and Richard Brock, formerly connected with the Jonesboro Elevator, has been named manager of the elevator. Mr. Edgerton in the recent election was elected to the Indiana State Senate from Grant County.

Powers Station (Portland p.o.), Ind.—The Powers Feed Mill owned by Caylor Nuckols was destroyed by fire recently, the blaze starting in the basement of the structure. Considerable amount of feed and valuable papers were lost. Partial insurance.

North Manchester, Ind.—I have sold my local elevator and coal yards to Orville Badertscher of Bluffton, Ind., who will take possession Jan. 1. Mr. Badertscher is the present manager of the Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. with houses at Bluffton, Keystone, Yoder and Montpelier, Ind., and has had many years of experience in this line of business. I bought this plant in 1921 from receivers of Farmers Elvtr. Co., it being the elevator owned for many years by Kinsey Bros., widely known seed and grain men at the turn of the century and continuing until 1918. I find it necessary to retire from active business because of the health of my wife who for the past two years has been an invalid, but plan to live in North Manchester and co-operate with the new owners. I also have sold my elevator at Liberty Mills, Ind., to two of my employees, Russel Dailey, my assistant here, and Glen Keaffaber, who is now manager of the Liberty Mills branch.—Clay Syler.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

The General Assembly will convene early in January. Ed Montgomery of Hemlock was re-elected to the House Nov. 7.

The hearing of a test case to determine the proper amount of tax to be charged on the handling of soybeans, was heard before the Gross Income Tax Division on Nov. 28. The Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n provided legal counsel for the member firm involved.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Ralph Cassidy recently received his discharge from the army after serving as a sergeant for the past two years in the State Selective Service Headquarters and has associated himself again with Werner, Spencer & Telford, Inc., of Chicago. He soon will be calling on the Indiana feed trade.—F. K. S.

Plans are being completed for the annual convention of Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n to be held at the Columbia Club Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 22 and 23. The banquet will be held the night of Jan. 22. Those persons planning to attend should make hotel reservations early. No rooms will be available at the Columbia Club this year.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

IOWA

Red Oak, Ia.—Peterson Produce Co. held a grand opening party Nov. 18.

Dysart, Ia.—The Tama-Benton Grain Co. recently installed a new heavy-duty truck scale.

Hanlontown, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently purchased T. O. Thorvson's feed business.

Stockport, Ia.—Workman Bros. have opened a new elevator here with R. E. Workman as manager.

Shenandoah, Ia.—A popcorn storage and processing plant is being built by the Henry Field Seed Co.

Eldora, Ia.—The International Supply Co. recently opened for business, wholesaling ingredients for mixing feeds to surrounding territory.

Coin, Ia.—C. G. Hullman & Son of Clarinda, Ia., recently purchased the E. A. Harris grain, feed and coal business and have taken charge of the elevator.

Clinton, Ia.—Clarence F. Baker of Chicago is new assistant advertising manager of Pillsbury Feed Mills division. He took over his new duties Nov. 27.

Sioux City, Ia.—The feed trade of Sioux City enjoyed a stag party the evening of Nov. 2 in the office of the Wertz Feed Products. Hosts were Milt Wertz, Hazel (Bloatsalt) Johnson and Walter and Albert Woods. Sixty guests were present.

Dubuque, Ia.—The Dubuque Soy Products Co., Inc., has been organized, capital stock, \$100,000. E. T. Frith, Anna C. Frith, Emil H. Thorpf, incorporators.

Des Moines, Ia.—Bert Stolpe has resigned as advertising and sales promotion manager for Sargent & Co., effective Dec. 1, to become promotion manager for the Des Moines Register and Tribune.

Glasgow, Ia.—The Farmers Union Grain & Feed Co. recently opened a new elevator here with George A. Lindgren, Sr., as manager and A. E. Gray, assistant.

Northwood, Ia.—Defective wiring caused a small fire loss at the Farmers Elevator recently. The blaze was discovered when the automatic scale failed to work, and was extinguished before serious loss resulted.

Des Moines, Ia.—Don Jorgensen, in charge of the grain and dealers division of Sargent & Co., recently received word that his brother, Capt. Warren L. Jorgensen of the Field Artillery in the Asiatic Area was killed.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Des Moines Elvtr. Co. is installing new motors and drives and doubling its elevating capacity by the installation of high speed buckets. A new car puller is being installed and a feed warehouse 40x100 ft. erected.

Manly, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator distributed patronage dividend checks in the amount of \$1,700 for 1941 at its recent annual meeting. M. H. Barker, manager, reported total gross sales for the year just closed of \$371,000. He reported 135,000 bus. of soybeans had been handled the past season.

Harlan, Ia.—The Harlan Feed & Seed Co., formerly known as the Broderson Feed & Implement Co., held a grand opening at its new location on East Market St. recently. The new firm will be managed by H. C. Nielsen.

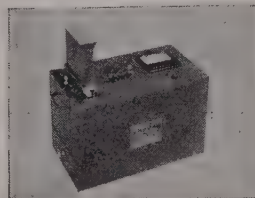
Atlantic, Ia.—The Atlantic Mill & Elvtr. Co. entertained 130 farmer patrons and other guests at a pancake and sausage dinner at the Legion Memorial building the evening of Nov. 28. A film on concrete feeding floors for livestock was shown and Dr. E. E. Clore of Greenwood, Ind., discussed livestock care and diseases.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The North Central Iowa Grain & Feed Club was organized here on Nov. 13. C. M. Bodensteiner, manager of the by-products department of the Tobin Packing Co., was elected president and Bert Lauffer, representative of the Waterloo Mills was named sec'y-treas. E. L. Dutcher, president of the Des Moines Feed, Flour, Seed & Grain Club, addressed the organization meeting, telling of the activities of the Des Moines club. N. N. LaFollette, sec'y of the Feed Institute of Iowa, outlined the institute program.

Muscatine, Ia.—Machinery is being installed in the new soybean processing plant of the McKee Feed & Grain Co. Bins are being built in the company's brick industrial building for storage of soybeans. The grain dump for receiving beans is completed as is the brick and concrete boiler room. The plant is expected to be in readiness for operation within ninety days, L. R. McKee stated. Oil will be extracted from soybeans by the expeller process when the plant is completed. Capacity is expected to be around 600 bus. of beans daily.

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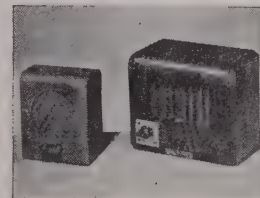
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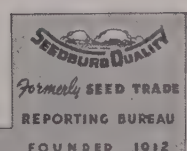
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Fontanelle, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has let a contract to the Tillotson Const. Co. for construction of an elevator to replace the one destroyed by fire Oct. 29. The new structure will be approximately the same size as the old one except that it will be about 6 ft. higher and with wider driveway. A modern seed cleaning plant will replace the corn sheller. Construction will be of wood, and work will start at once, to be completed within about 90 days.

Spencer, Ia.—Timely discovery of a fire at the Davenport Elvtr. Co. elevator shortly after midnight of Nov. 29 by Arlie Booth who watches engines for the M. & St. L. railroad along whose trackage the elevator is located, saved the structure from heavy loss and possible destruction. Happening to glance toward the elevator he saw a spark fly inside the building. He quickly called the fire department and it was found the floor in the central part of the ground floor was burning. The fire was extinguished with only a small hole in the floor resulting. A carelessly dropped match or lighted cigarette is believed to have caused the fire.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Des Moines, Ia.—The state A.A.A. announced recently that no hemp would be raised next year on Iowa's famed corn land, and said that the two year experiment of raising hemp there had come to an end.—G. M. H.

KANSAS

Partridge, Kan.—The Norris Grain Co. sustained a recent electrical damage loss.

Medicine Lodge, Kan.—Emmit Evans is now manager of the Kansas Milling Co. elevator.

Great Bend, Kan.—Goffe & Carkener, Inc., have opened a branch office here. W. B. Scott is in charge.

Phillipsburg, Kan.—Wayne A. Gaines has been named assistant manager of the Phillips County Grain Co.

Lindsborg, Kan.—Ted Wolf is manager of the new sun-cured alfalfa plant local men recently established here.

Larned, Kan.—Ed Smith, manager of the Kansas Grain Co., elevator, recently purchased a home on Johnson St.

Belvue, Kan.—The Art McMahan elevator recently sustained a loss when a truck jack went into the sheller.—G.M.H.

Atchison, Kan.—An accidentally dropped three-foot wrecking bar caused a temporary shut-down of the Continental Grain Co. elevator recently.

Overbrook, Kan.—Lloyd Myers has resigned as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator. Mr. Myers succeeded T. A. Hupp who resigned about two months ago.

Marquette, Kan.—J. S. Clark, manager of the local elevator of the Lindsborg Milling & Elvtr. Co. for the past year, resigned recently, and has been succeeded by Carl Carlson.

Rossville, Kan.—The Kaw Dehydrating Co. is advertising for baled alfalfa hay of good color and quality for which O.P.A. ceiling prices will be paid on all grades.—G.M.H.

Quinter, Kan.—Newton Jamison, manager of the Farmers Elevator for more than a year, recently resigned from that position after buying the Home Appliance Store from Ed Behrns.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The executive board of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n held its regular mid-year meeting here Dec. 9 in the offices of the Midwest Grain Co.—J. F. M.

St. Marys, Kan.—Plans to run the Jones Alfalfa Dehydrating plant here thru the winter have been changed. The plant has closed down and will not resume operations until next April.—G. M. H.

Salina, Kan.—Elmer Reed, vice-pres. of Shel-labarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., was included in membership of the recently appointed wheat industry advisory com'te, which consists of 19 representatives of the industry.

Goff, Kan.—After being with the Derby Grain Co. elevator here for eight years, Keith Baugh has resigned his position as manager of the elevator. Henry Morris of Goff has taken over the management of the elevator.—G.M.H.

St. Marys, Kan.—The Jones Alfalfa Milling Co. is doing extensive advertising in local papers exhorting farmers to get rid of the gophers in their alfalfa fields now so that the company can cut the alfalfa hay more easily next summer.—G.M.H.

Coffeyville, Kan.—J. D. Armstrong, who has been sales manager for Nutrena Mills, Inc., at Kansas City, has been appointed vice-pres. and manager of the company's local plant, replacing R. E. Whitworth who recently was made president of the company.

Wichita, Kan.—A state charter was obtained recently by the Midwest Alfalfa Mills, Inc., to operate a \$75,000 business here for the conversion of agricultural products. The list of incorporators was led by Clifford R. Clair of Wichita.—G. M. H.

Colby, Kan.—The elevator belonging to W. E. Cooper was damaged slightly by fire on Nov. 23.

Atchison, Kan.—Pillsbury Mills, Inc., recently put in a new floor in the north section of the mill; installed 25 steel bins in the feed mill; and installed a conveyor from the feed to the flour mill. A truck dock with canopy has been built in front of the feed mill.

Clay Center, Kan.—The east end of the Marshall Feed & Grain Co.'s large wheat storage warehouse here was blown out by a dust explosion which occurred recently. A large quantity of wheat was spilled on the ground after the explosion, but no one was injured. The Marshalls erected the large structure over a year ago.—G. M. H.

Emporia, Kan.—The Soden Mill, picturesque landmark on the Cottonwood River south of Emporia, recently was destroyed by fire. The mill was founded by W. T. Soden, Lyon County pioneer, in 1860. Later additions were made to it and in 1904 it was remodeled by Soden's son, the late J. R. Soden. It was in operation until four years ago. Early this year, the city of Emporia purchased the mill, together with the Soden water rights.—G. M. H.

Sabetha, Kan.—The moving of the \$50,000 alfalfa dehydrator plant to Sabetha from Bonner Springs, Kan., will get under way soon. The plant is being dismantled at Bonner Springs and when the ground work is finished on the Sabetha site the machinery will be moved. Warren E. Mettlen, Sabetha mayor, said that the Rock Island engineers are expected to be in Sabetha soon to survey the fill needed for the railroad tracks to the plant.—G. M. H.

Ames, Kan.—Arvid Detrixhe, farmer of Nelson Township, has purchased the C. A. Kalbfleisch elevator and will take possession of the business about Jan. 1. E. A. Tuppeny, manager of the elevator, will be retained in that capacity by the new owner. Mr. Kalbfleisch, of Harlan, has owned the elevator for more than 20 years. Some years ago he cut off a section of the structure and remodeled the Rice elevator which he owned with the material, reducing the capacity of the local building from 80,000 to 40,000 bus.—I. D. A.

Clay Center, Kan.—Fire gutted the Marshall Feed & Grain Mill here on Dec. 7, resulting in a total loss of the mill with the possible exception of some feed plant equipment. The fire was discovered at noon by Lawrence Sherbert, plant employee. It started in the top of the mill. Although the fire department was called immediately, flames had made such headway that efforts to save the mill were in vain. Attention was then turned to saving the elevator just north of the mill. The elevator caught fire at one time but persistent work and the co-operation of the wind saved the building. The loss was estimated between \$75,000 and \$100,000; partially insured. The evening before the first try-out was made of the newly installed soybean processing machinery. Fire still smoldered the next day in the mill which collapsed.—G.M.H.

KENTUCKY

Marion, Ky.—Chas. Thomas, 46, local grain and cattle dealer, was suffocated late Friday night when fire destroyed a home here in which he had an apartment. Mr. Thomas, after leaving the burning building, had returned to his room after \$700 he had there for the day's business, and was trapped by the flames.

Louisville, Ky.—Commander Fred (Buzz) Borries, U. S. Navy, son of Fred Borries, former president of the Ballard & Ballard Co., now representing Pillsbury in the South, was reported safe, although the plane carrier, Gambier Bay, to which he was attached, had been sunk in the Philippines. Borries was attached to the Carrier Lexington, when that vessel was sunk in the Coral Seas battle. He was left aloft in a diver bomber, but managed to land on another carrier.—A. W. W.

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge, La.—The plan to build a grain elevator in a residential section is being opposed by citizens living north and south of the Hammond & Eastern R. R. and in Istrouma and nearby subdivisions.

MICHIGAN

Dundee, Mich.—Carl J. Karner, 54, member of Karner Bros. Elvtr. Co., died Nov. 1.—G. W. Y.

Birch Run, Mich.—Sparks from welding equipment caused a fire in the Charles Wolohan, Inc., elevator on Nov. 29, which was extinguished quickly.

Azalia, Mich.—The Azalia elevator property owned and operated by Karner Bros. of Dundee has been purchased by Michael Yeck of Dundee and will be used as a sales and service building for auto equipment.

Lowell, Mich.—Carlton H. Runciman, of the C. H. Runciman elevator, was severely injured recently when his automobile struck a chemical-laden truck at a bridge near Ada. Reports from Boldgett Hospital, Grand Rapids, where he was taken, indicated possibility of a chest fracture. Mr. Runciman is perhaps the largest user in Michigan of the electric eye bean picking apparatus. He is chairman of the State Welfare Commission and prominent in banking circles in western Michigan.—G. W. Y.

MINNESOTA

Caledonia, Minn.—Francis Brady, former county agricultural agent, has taken over the management of the P. W. Schiltz Elevator.

Spicer, Minn.—Henry Thorvig has retired as manager of the Green Lake Grain & Seed Co., branch of the C. Roe Grain Co. of Crookston, Minn., and Arthur Linstrom has succeeded him.

Austin, Minn.—Honeymead Products Co. of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has purchased property on which will be built a soybean crushing plant. It is expected to have the plant ready for the 1945 soybean crop.

Manyaska, Minn.—Walter Brooks of Heron Lake has purchased the O. E. Neusch store and also taken over the management of the Manyaska elevator, operated by Mr. Neusch for 30 years. He will take possession Jan. 1.

Dawson, Minn.—Erick Huseby, prominent in business and farming circles of the community and one of the founders of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. in 1929, died recently. With the exception of three years he was continuously president of the elevator company since its beginning.

Crookston, Minn.—Paul Dudley has resigned as manager of the C. Roe Grain Co. and moved to Bozeman, Mont., where he is a district Boy Scout executive. Management has been taken over by Harry M. Lyddon, new in the grain business, but for 12 years associated with the Quaker Oats Co. in the feed department. Grain buying is done by Mr. Morris Wick, who has been associated with the firm for over 20 years.—C. Roe Grain Co.

Braham, Minn.—Albert and Harry Hallin have sold the Braham Roller Mills property to Roth & Peterson of Cambridge, the new owners taking charge Dec. 1. The Hallins have operated the local mill since its establishment here 21 years ago. Prior to that time it was in operation at the Hallin farm in Coin under the supervision of Albert Hallin. Advancing years of Albert Hallin and ill health of Harry Hallin was the reason for selling. The new owners are experienced in the milling business. They contemplate adding considerable new equipment.

DULUTH LETTER

W. H. Johnson, Minneapolis, president of the Kennedy Farmers Elevator Co., has been elected to membership in the Duluth Board of Trade.—F. G. C.

With the closing of interlake navigation Dec. 3, the Commodity Credit Corporation and some of the elevators withdrew from purchasing cash wheat resulting in narrowing of the demand. This is a condition that usually follows the termination of the lake shipping season. However, there still remains some elevators interested in securing supplies. Mills are buying little at the moment.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—Altho the arbitration board of the Duluth Board of Trade ruled that a seller, without notifying the buyer, could permit a Minnesota or Wisconsin inspection on a car graded at Grand Forks, N. D., the warehousemen in Superior, Wis., declare the unloading elevator must be notified that there is a Minnesota or Wisconsin grade to be established on these cars ordered to Superior, for their protection.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Albert Hugh Thompson, 65, who had lived in Minneapolis for 44 years and was associated with the Columbia Elvtr. Co. as sec'y and vice-pres., and with Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co., died Nov. 25.

Floyd B. Olson, who has been serving as division superintendent of the St. Anthony division, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, has been promoted to assistant to general superintendent.

The Chamber of Commerce will be closed Christmas Day. The Chamber announces it will not be necessary this year to close trading sessions before Christmas any earlier this year as the holiday falls on Monday.

Unable to get hotel commitments for more than 520 hotel rooms for accommodation of the estimated 1,500 to 2,000 persons who would attend its convention scheduled to be held here Feb. 13, 14, and 15, the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota thru its sec'y, A. F. Nelson, has announced cancellation of the convention. "Arrangements, however, will be worked out for holding the regular annual meeting of the Association, notice of which will be mailed to members when completed," Mr. Nelson announced.

The annual meeting of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n was held at the Chamber of Commerce building on Nov. 28. Plans for the association's 1945 program were made.

A dinner meeting of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n will be held Dec. 18 at the Radison Hotel. A social hour, starting at 6 p. m., will precede the dinner at 7:15. Dr. Walter H. Judd, Minnesota congressman, will be the dinner speaker.

S. D. Horton and R. M. Earl have resigned from position they held with the Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. for many years, and have established a brokerage firm dealing in agricultural and industrial supplies to be known at the Horton-Earl Co., with headquarters here.

MISSOURI

Marysville, Mo.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. recently suffered an electrical damage loss at its plant.

Edina, Mo.—W. T. Wilson, 77, who was in the grain business here for many years, died recently at the Masonic Home in St. Louis.

Farmington, Mo.—Gus Clubb recently purchased the feed and produce business of Paul J. Clay and will operate as the Clubb Feed & Supply Co.

Moberly, Mo.—W. C. Orscheln, head of the Orscheln Bros. truck lines, is head of the new Missouri Valley Alfalfa Mills, Inc., whose sun-cured alfalfa plant is located here.

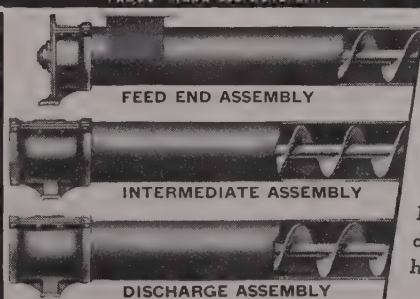
Lee's Summit, Mo.—Joe Noel recently sold his plant known as The Old Mill to Green Bros. of Nashville, Tenn., who contemplate using it for processing seeds.—A. H. M.

Rolla, Mo.—Frank Blue and Murrav Renick, proprietors of the Rolla Exchange Mill, have had the building at 6th and Elm Sts. taken down and will build a modern mill structure on the lot.

St. Louis, Mo.—Mack O. North recently resigned as head of the poultry section at the University of Wyoming to become manager of the broiler, turkey, duck division of the poultry department of Purina Mills. Roland Welborn, assistant to Walter C. Berger, chief of the Feed Management Branch at W.F.A., will leave government service on Dec. 23 to join Swift & Co. in its commercial research division.

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St. Joseph, Mo.—E. E. Gockley, formerly of Arapahoe, has taken over his new duties with the Grainger Bros. Elevator Co. which recently was purchased and is known as the Farmers Elevator.

Sweet Springs, Mo.—The Emma Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will take possession of the Pike Grain Co. grain handling facilities in this community it purchased recently, on Jan. 1. The transaction includes facilities here and at Shackelford and Houstonia. The new owners started operations at Emma in 1921 and is now one of the largest grain marketing co-operatives in the state. Since 1938 it has operated the storage elevator here formerly owned by the Sweet Springs Milling Co., and doubled its capacity by construction of an addition in 1940. The co-operative now will own and control a total bulk grain capacity of 220,000 bus.

St. Louis, Mo.—Hollis Franks, formerly manager of the poultry feed sales in the Grain Belt-Western region for Purina Mills, has been appointed sanitation and special products sales manager for that region. A. B. Campbell, formerly assistant sales manager for the mountain division, has been promoted to merchandising manager of the Grain Belt-Western area. E. M. Williams Jr., manager of the cattle, hog and sheep division of the livestock department, has been appointed manager of the livestock feed sales in the same area, and C. E. Rhode, formerly with the University of Missouri extension department, is now in charge of the poultry feed sales in that area.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Clarence E. Lee has joined the Kansas Elvtr. Co., effective Dec. 1. He resigned as manager of the International Milling Co. plant at Greenville, Tex.

An overheated bearing caused a fire in the May-Way Mills on Nov. 17. The fire was extinguished but only after considerable water damage resulted.

Wallace Colt Bagley, 64, for many years wheat buyer for the Southern Milling Co., which was then the local unit of the Standard Milling Co., died Dec. 4 at St. Luke's Hospital following an illness of several months.

The American Hotel Ass'n on Dec. 11 at 10:30 p. m. (C.W.T.) sponsored a radio tribute to the grain industry and its support of the war effort over Columbia Broadcasting system. The program originated from Kansas City and was carried over 136 CBS stations.

The Kansas City permit com'ite requested interstate commerce commission to cancel the permit system governing shipments of soybeans to Kansas City market, effective Dec. 7. It was anticipated that the request would be granted since movement had decreased and threat of storage congestion has vanished.

The rule requiring trades to be made on the basis of Kansas City weights has been abrogated temporarily by the directors of the Board adopting a resolution that grains may be traded in on the basis of destination weights. The purpose is to keep the local market liquid, despite the manpower shortage at the elevators.

MONTANA

Wibaux, Mont.—David Baird has returned home from the Glendive hospital. He suffered a serious accident at the Occident elevator when his hand became caught in a fan.—F. K. H.

Butte, Mont.—Charles Edward Beebe, 76, co-founder of the Beebe Grain Co. and for many years prominent in business and civic affairs of Butte, died Nov. 13 at his home in Los Angeles, Cal. In partnership with F. L. Benepe of Bozeman, he founded the Beebe Grain Co. in 1900.

NEBRASKA

Staplehurst, Neb.—John F. Schamburg is new manager of the Staplehurst Grain Co.

Dodge, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. recently purchased a new Ford V8-1.5 ton truck.

Hoag (Beatrice p. o.), Neb.—The Farmers Elevator was robbed recently of \$6 in cash and several small articles.

Louisville, Neb.—The Nichols Store is having a storeroom built on the back of its building, to house the feed business.

Stapleton, Neb.—The Stapleton Elevator is building a 20x40 ft. sheet metal feed building, H. E. Eddingfield, manager, announced.

Columbus, Neb.—Plans are being made to locate an alfalfa dehydrating plant here. Actual priorities for the enterprise are understood to be on the way.

Grafton, Neb.—The Grafton Grain Co. during the recent months installed a new Richardson 8-bu. automatic shipping scale, Eck Olsen making the installation.

Adams, Neb.—In a recent fire which destroyed the Farmers' Union elevator here, 5,000 bus. of corn were lost, according to the manager, Victor Hecht.—G. M. H.

Elm Creek, Neb.—Ray Ingalls of Kearney has been granted permission to move an elevator from Amherst to Elm Creek. The pit and foundation are being made ready.

North Bend, Neb.—Andrew Van Rein, formerly manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Ames, Neb., is now in charge of the grain department of the Cherney & Watson Grain & Lumber Co.

Nelson, Neb.—Walter McCutchan has succeeded Madison Sage as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator. Mr. Sage resigned several months ago. Harry Shaw is a new employee at the elevator also.

Creston, Neb.—We installed a new Blue Streak Hammer mill in our elevator last November and will do custom grinding and mix feeds.—Farmers Lbr. & Grain Co., Orville Crocker, mgr.

Holdrege, Neb.—The chamber of commerce will sponsor the Nebraska corn and egg show which will be held here Dec. 11 to 16. This show will be held in connection with the Nebraska state poultry show.—G. M. H.

Saronville, Neb.—Saronville Grain Co. included among its improvements made the past year a new driveway including installation of driveway grates, two new dump pits, new pit and headhouse spoutings. Eck Olsen did the work.

Callaway, Neb.—The Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator will be opened for business soon with Fred F. Mason of York, as manager. The elevator, which the company used as a storage house for the past several years, is being remodeled.

Schuyler, Neb.—Irving McKinley, who recently resigned as county agricultural agent of Colfax County, has entered the employ of the Foxbilt Feed Co. (Des Moines, Ia.) as service man to cover the territory in the eastern half of Nebraska.

Pierce, Neb.—Lloyd A. Malone was painfully injured recently while working in the planing mill of the Farmers Grain Co. In sawing a plank, the saw struck a knot which hit him above the right eye, inflicting a deep cut that required several stitches to close.

Breslau (Osmond p.o.), Neb.—E. G. Dickinson, who purchased the J. J. Mullaney & Son elevator which had been managed for some time past by Andrew Scott, stated the elevator will be open for business as soon as he can find a man to operate the plant for him.

Fremont, Neb.—Processing of alfalfa meal was begun recently after a test run at the plant here which is operated by the Dehydrated Alfalfa Mills, Inc. This plant, according to H. H. Erwin, sec'y, will dehydrate and process both green and sun-dry alfalfa.—G. M. H.

Lincoln, Neb.—The remaining elevator of the Loveland Elvtr. Co. which was not destroyed in the fire of last March 25, has been sold to the Farmers Union Grain Co., Omaha, and Andrew Blundstrom, former manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n at Ceresco, Neb., has been installed as manager of the elevator.

Fremont, Neb.—Sargent & Co., Des Moines, Ia., recent purchaser of the Johnson Milling Co., for its new Nebraska headquarters, was welcomed to the state in a fitting program and celebration at the city auditorium the night of Nov. 21. Gov. Dwight Griswold was on the program with a welcome address. An all-day meeting of Sargent officials and dealers was held here that date with the evening's program climaxing the festivities.

Sutton, Neb.—The Weber Bros. Mill has been purchased by Al Hoffman of Denver. Mr. Hoffman, grandson of Ernest Meyers, founder and builder of mills at Oak, Alexandria and Superior, has been employed for the past number of years at Lakewood as manager of a flour and feed mill and has been in the business his entire life. Extensive improvements will be made at the mill. The grinding and mixing departments will be modernized. Future plans call for use of the entire mill; however, the above mentioned departments will be placed in operation first. The Weber Bros. Mill, erected here by the late George Weber in 1898 has been operated by the family for 46 years. Due to the lack of labor flour milling was discontinued several years ago, with the grinding and feed departments curtailed during the present war emergency. Under the new ownership a progressive program is expected to be adopted.

Fairbury, Neb.—F. H. Preston, owner of the Sur-Gain Feed Mills, has purchased the Lea elevator and flour mill, and will take possession Jan. 1. Purchase was made from Chester, Vernon and Stanley Lea, successors to the Lea Milling Co. Included in the transaction are approximately 60,000 bus. of grain storage capacity, including the six 7,000-bu. concrete tanks at the flour mill and other capacity there, and the frame elevator on 3rd St., also the mill office building and garage and boiler plant west of the mill. Preston will continue operation of the flour mill as well as the grain business separate from the Sur-Gain Feed Mills, which will continue operation as heretofore. W. E. Lea, pioneer miller, is retiring after 53 years in the milling business, 46 of which were spent here in operation of the local plant. Mr. Lea and his sons took over the complete ownership of the local plant on Jan. 1, 1920.



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Longer Life — Greater Efficiency.

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MOLINE, ILLINOIS

for names of distributors and
capacity analysis. Form No. 20

Allen, Neb.—Some time ago bonds, valued at \$4,000, stolen from the Farmers Co-op. Co., were recovered in New Orleans, La. The men who had disposed of the bonds were held at Hillsboro, Tex. The bonds were registered, so the company had suffered no loss.—A. G. T.

Hastings, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. is carrying out a \$65,000 expansion program that will increase milling capacity at the plant known as Hastings Mills, from approximately 275 to 600 bbls. a day. The program includes chiefly the installation of new machinery and remodeling the interior of the plant.

NEW ENGLAND

Lancaster, N. H.—The elevator and feed mill of the F. B. Spaulding Co. on Nov. 9 were destroyed by fire.

Middletown, Conn.—Mail addressed to the Coles Feed & Grain Co., Inc., has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. M.—The Worley Bros. elevator has been completed.

NEW YORK

Waverly, N. Y.—Kasco Mills are building a modern plant for manufacturing its line of Kasco feeds. The James Stewart Corp. has the contract.

Lebanon, N. Y.—Two parcels of property totaling about 79 acres, located in Lebanon and Canaan and formerly owned by the Berkshire Coal & Grain Co., has been purchased by Dominick Massena of Brooklyn.

New York, N. Y.—George Plitt, formerly director of research for Daily Mills, Inc., Binghamton, N. Y., for several years, now is associated with the feed and grain department of Griscom & Co., Inc., as sales manager and director of service.

BUFFALO LETTER

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., reports net profit for the fiscal year ended Sept. 2, at \$2,160,824, compared with \$1,493,653 for the preceding year.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The War Labor Board on Nov. 27 approved a 2.5c an hour night shift differential for 1,259 workers in the five mills at Buffalo and Lockport, N. Y., and made the higher basis effective July 1, 1943, or a back period of 16 months.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Continental Grain Co. of New York is negotiating for the purchase of the 4,500,000-bu. Concrete-Central Elevator on Buffalo River. The elevator, third largest of Buffalo's elevators, has been operated by the Eastern Grain Corp.—G.E.T.

Members of the Niagara Frontier Section, American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists, met here Dec. 1, when the following program was presented: "Availability of Raw Materials," by Oscar I. Struve, Eastern States Milling Co.; "Meat Scrap," by G. H. Page, Buffalo Meat Products, Inc.; "Feed Processing," by F. A. Renaux, Ralston Purina Mills; "Analysis of Feeds," by F. E. Randall, GLF Co-operative Mills, Inc., and three motion picture films presented by L. E. Bartlett, of Park & Pollard. A technicolor film entitled "Protect Stored Grains from Destructive Insects" was shown by Mr. Bartlett.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo, N. D.—The Fargo Flour Mill Co., which has owned and operated a flour mill here for 64 years, sold its milling business to a group of Minneapolis men. The mill will be closed for the present.

Urbana, N. D.—Clint Gibson, manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. elevator, was seriously injured and Mrs. Gibson was killed in a head-on collision between his automobile and another recently while en route home from a visit with their daughter at Ypsilanti.

OHIO

Carrothers, O.—Adrian McDougall, 73, retired grain dealer, died Nov. 21 of a heart attack.

Athens, O.—W. A. Crozier, Nashville, Tenn., recently purchased the Athens Cash Feed Store from C. E. Atkinson.

Bowling Green, O.—A granary here owned by N. G. Bennett of McComb has been sold to the Hub Grain Co-operative.

New Lexington, O.—H. A. Lowe, who has operated the Lowe Milling Co. for 56 years, has sold his business to Robert Ferguson and Robert Hampton and has retired, effective Dec. 1.

McComb, O.—The McComb Co-operative Elevator is planning a building program for this winter that includes taking down of the present structure and erection of a concrete, modern elevator. Approval for the improvement has been granted by WPB.

Plain City, O.—Fee Bros. have sold their mill, operated by G. W. and C. E. Fee for the past 31 years, to Ralph Lockwood of Columbus, O., a former resident of New California. Mr. Lockwood plans to continue the mill's operations on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and later will manufacture feed and flour on a six-day week basis.

Marion, O.—Wayne Zerkle has been made plant manager of the local plant of the McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., formerly the Old Fort Mills, Inc. Mr. Zerkle was made acting plant manager at the time the plant was incorporated under its present name following its purchase by the McMillen Co., Inc., which position he held until this permanent appointment.

Cincinnati, O.—Two boy burglars, aged 13 and 15 years, recently broke into the Henry Nagel & Sons Co. feed store, and after stealing \$2 worth of postage stamps, a flash light and 300 pennies, attempted to carry off two 100-lb. sacks of feed. When police noticed the youths struggling along with their heavy load, they grew suspicious, questioned them and arrests followed.

Troy, O.—Due to help shortage and the B. & O. R.R. canceling out our lease, we will take down our elevator plant, which has been here for 60 years. We will use some of the material in making improvements in the West Milton elevator plant and I will help my son, Don, in operation of that elevator. I have been in business here for 22 years and in the grain business for 37 years.—Ed S. Falknor, Ed S. Falknor Grain Co.

Archbold, O.—Ellis Wyse, manager of the Farmers Exchange Co., Stryker, has purchased the Aungst Bros. elevator and mill and will continue operation of the business after Jan. 1. The Aungst Bros. began operation of the mill and elevator 24 years ago. A. C. Aungst is retiring from the business because of failing health. Aungst Bros. still own and operate the elevator at Fayette. Willard Wyse, brother of Ellis, will locate here and be associated in the business.

Columbus, O.—A 780,000-bu. grain terminal elevator costing \$300,000 is to be built near the Municipal Airport by the Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., Murray D. Lincoln, general manager, announced. Priorities have been obtained and work will begin at once. The new terminal will be located in Truro Township, south of Broad St., and will be served by the New York Central R.R. Contract was awarded to the MacDonald Engineering Co. Grain of all kinds including soybeans will be stored. The structure will be built of reinforced concrete and completely equipped with modern machinery. The Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n is an affiliate of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation.

Ottawa, O.—Raabe Bros. elevators located here and at Vaughnsville, Rimer, Ft. Jennings and Clarksdale, were purchased from Raabe brothers, sons of the late Arnold H. Raabe, by N. G. Bennett, widely known McComb grain dealer and elevator operator. Mr. Bennett, who also owns two elevators at Columbus Grove, was owner of an elevator at Bowling Green which was destroyed by fire last Feb. 22. Unable to get priorities and materials to rebuild, he decided to purchase the Raabe line in Putnam County. Mr. Bennett announced present management of the elevators will be retained. The Raabe elevators were started in 1881 and have been in continuous operation since that time, the line growing in numbers with the local elevator added to the list in 1919. Mr. Bennett is a director of the McComb Co-operative Elevator.

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Insects are stopped before they get far . . . before several generations can develop when grain stored on the farm is treated with Weevil-Fume. Waste and loss are checked. Farmers' profits are increased.

Grain comes to mill and elevator cleaner . . . freer from infestation. Costs less to handle. In addition to this saving of money, time and labor, mill and elevator operators make a substantial profit on the sale of Weevil-Fume to grain growers.

Weevil-Fume, made by the makers of Weevil-Cide, is safe to use, easy to apply and economical. Why not stock it? Sell it? Help prevent bugs from eating holes in your profits and the profits of grain growers?

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OKLAHOMA

Hitchcock, Okla.—The Farmers Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire on Nov. 17.

Freedom, Okla.—J. P. Reed & Co. recently completed installation of a new feed grinder in their new feed mill building.

Stillwater, Okla.—Haskell Cudd, manager of the Stillwater Milling Co., is recovering from a severe attack of ptomaine poisoning.

Enid, Okla.—Clarence Geis of Geis Mills, is a new member of the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y.

Stillwater, Okla.—The Stillwater Milling Co. retail feed store held its grand opening recently. R. C. Turner is manager. A complete line of feeds is featured.

Chickasha, Okla.—The Kirkpatrick Feed Mill on North Sixth St., leased by Pete Cope, was badly damaged by fire recently, caused by spontaneous combustion.

Hennessey, Okla.—Orval Geist recently was appointed manager of the Farmers Elevator. He fills the vacancy caused by the death of Forest Grim. Mr. Geist has been employed at the elevator for several years.

Alva, Okla.—A directors and members district meeting of Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n was held here Dec. 4. Following dinner at Noll's Cafe various subjects important to the membership were discussed.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y.

Cherokee, Okla.—Construction on the Waldo Alfalfa Milling Co. plant will be started as soon as necessary priorities can be approved and shipment of equipment made, N. D. Waldo, president of the company, recently announced. C. G. Blackburn, experienced dehydration plant operator, will be in charge of construction and operation of the local unit.

Buffalo, Okla.—The warehouse for the Buffalo Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is under construction. A portion of the structure will be given over to storage of seeds and grain. The grinding equipment, seed cleaning and grading machinery and a storage room for manufactured feeds will be housed in the new building also. There will be a driveway the entire length of the warehouse.

Hitchcock, Okla.—Palacek Mills sustained a total loss in fire that destroyed its elevator and contents on Nov. 17. The plant was a new 45,000-bu. elevator with warehouse and office attached, built last year. The fire started in the stove of the office building and could have been put out if three fire extinguishers and also barrels of water in the elevator had been used. Apparently without thinking of this handy emergency fire fighting equipment, the three men present ran to neighboring houses for buckets of water. By the time they had returned with the second bucket the fire apparently was out of control and since the fire department from Watonga did not arrive until 45 minutes after the alarm was sounded, the elevator burned to the ground.—E. R. H.

Alva, Okla.—Priorities recently were approved for the increase of the capacity of the new Alva Terminal Elevator by half a million bushels, K. P. Aitken, president of the elevator board, announced. Planned for a 3,000,000 bus. capacity, the elevator is at present being built for 1,000,000 bus. with the other 2,000,000-bus. bins to be added later. The addition of enough bins to hold 500,000 more bushels now will increase the capacity for next year's crops for which reason the plan was rushed thru faster than previously planned, Mr. Aitken stated. Construction work on the present plant is completed and work is going forward on the pits. Scattered delivery of machinery is slowing up installation so it will be about the first of the year before the plant as it is planned now is completed, he said. The office building will be constructed last.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Spokane, Wash.—The Northwest Wheat Corp. recently filed for voluntary dissolution.

The Dalles, Ore.—United Mills Co., Inc., is installing garner bins and carload capacity scale in its cereal mill. Cost of the improvement was estimated at \$13,178.

Seattle, Wash.—A. P. Herold of the Albers Milling Co. has been appointed by the Office of Price Administration to serve on the breakfast-cereals industry advisory com'te, to discuss pricing problems.

Tacoma, Wash.—Centennial Flouring Mills Co. recently purchased the old Rayonier pulp plant property on Hylebos waterway. The property will be improved. First construction contemplated is that of a large modern feed mill.

Ellensburg, Wash.—Valley W. Long, formerly of Dayton, has purchased the Odegard & Shull Feed Co. plant from G. E. Odegard and Jack Shull. Mr. Long will carry on the feed and grain business and do custom cleaning and milling.

Woodinville, Wash.—Lowell deYoung Co. is installing a new mixer at its feed house. Lowell deYoung, proprietor, announces that for the present only a dairy feed will be manufactured at the plant, and the firm will continue to handle a full line of proprietary feeds.

Rupert, Ida.—I am planning to overhaul my grinding and mixing plant as soon as possible. Present capacity of our feed, seed and bean warehouse is 10,000 bus. of grain and 20,000 bags of beans. Our other warehouse, size 108x54 ft., is used exclusively for beans.—R. L. Culley.

Redmond, Wash.—Ed Nordquist Feeds, Inc., is completing installation of its equipment in its local mill. Besides grinding and cleaning equipment, bulk storage for four cars of grain has been put in. Mr. Nordquist announced the firm will continue to handle a complete line of proprietary feeds in addition to offering grinding and mixing service.

Myrick (Helix p.o.), Ore.—The Myrick Elvtr. Co. will construct a 100,000-bu. capacity addition to its local elevator, costing about \$25,000. Guy Hugunin has been awarded the contract, construction to start at once. Will Meiners is president of the corporation, which already has a 164,000-bu. cribbed elevator and two large flat warehouses.

Spokane, Wash.—E. L. McDonnell of the McDonnell Seed Co.; Howard A. Hughes of Pullman Grain Growers, Inc., Pullman, and Herman Wilson, Jr., of the Washburn-Wilson Seed Co., Moscow, Ida., three well-known executives and growers of the Pacific northwest, have been named by the National O.P.A. office to serve on the dry edible pea industry advisory com'te.—F. K. H.

Hillsboro, Ore.—We operate a seed mill housed in a 60 x 398 ft., two-story building, with a storage capacity of about 4,000 tons and a maximum cleaning output of 100 tons legume seed daily. We also operate a feed mixing plant and store, housed in a two-story 90 x 196 ft. building built in 1943. The feed mixing plant is of modern design with a capacity of 100 tons daily. The mill warehouse has a capacity of 2000 tons. The store salesroom is 50 x 116 ft., two sides plate glass. A complete stock of hardware, paints, and farm supplies are carried for convenience of patrons. A machinery agency, gasoline and fuel oil business are housed in other buildings. Both mill and seed plant are located on the Southern Pacific railroad.—Tualatin Valley Co-operative.

The Dalles, Ore.—Volume of turkey marketing from Wasco County probably will be no larger than 50 per cent of normal, with from 12,000 to 15,000 birds making up the total, according to W. Wray Lawrence, Wasco County agent. Difficulty in obtaining proper feeds has been cited as one reason for the drop in turkey production from the county's former figure of 25,000 to 30,000.—F. K. H.

Arlington, Ore.—Eastern Oregon Wheat League held its annual meeting here Dec. 8. Gov. Earl Snell was the guest speaker. Ray Forman, Antelope, spoke on "Wheat Problems of the Future"; Jos. L. Orr, of the A.A.A. also addressed the meeting, as did Senator-Elect Wayne L. Morse. Other speakers with their subjects were: E. J. Bell, F.C.A., Spokane, "Shall We Keep Wheat Allotments"; Olaf E. Stenberg, University of Idaho, "Industrial Uses of Wheat"; D. D. Hill, Oregon State College, "Looking Ahead"; E. L. Peterson, "Oregon Agriculture"; Roy Forman, "Proposed Life Membership Plan"; S. B. Hall, "Agriculture of Argentina."—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Mifflinburg, Pa.—Mail addressed to Foster & Chambers has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

Aliquippa, Pa.—Arthur W. Bickerstaff, 69, retired feed dealer who was in business here for 33 years, died recently.

Canonsburg, Pa.—Warehouse No. 2 of the Canonsburg Feed & Supply Co. was destroyed by fire recently, the loss estimated at \$10,000. The frame structure was filled with 15 carloads of hay and straw. I. D. Caplan, owner, stated there was partial insurance.

Mascot, Pa.—Since W. Franklin Ressler was drafted into army service Aug. 29, 1942, the Mascot Roller Mill has been idle and will be for the duration unless the army will release him because of his age. Recently he was transferred from New Guinea to the Philippine Islands. Franklin had managed and operated the plant since the death of his father, Jacob K. Ressler, in 1938.—Anna C. Ressler.

Morrisville, Pa.—We are planning to load out bulk to cars and grain-tight bodies by blower rather than over-side by spout. Partner is a millwright and has plans ready to meet changing needs well out in advance. We operate a 20,000-bu. elevator and have kept it busy on elevator service since discontinuing flour milling five years ago. Since then we have had the services of a good old millwright each summer for past four years, and by obtaining good used conveyors in advance, gradually equipped to meet the new needs. Also installed suction and cyclone on the elevator boot and head to remove dust.—Howell & Sons & Johnson.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Flanley Grain Co. of Sioux City, Ia., has closed its local office. Sam Roti, manager of the local branch, has taken the office over and will operate it as an independent brokerage business, handling all types of grain.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Western Soybean Mills plant now is operating at full capacity following a brief shutdown early this fall, E. A. Woodward, manager, announced. A new sheep and cattle feed, in pellet form, is being manufactured from the oil meal. One type is a complete balanced ration of 30 per cent soybean content.

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

GRAIN AND FEED MERCHANTS
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Custer, S. D.—Gilbert Stoller has purchased the Custer Feed Store of which John Martin was manager, from John Newberg.

Bradley, S. D.—William Henry Roberts, 76, who was employed as a grain buyer here and at Willow Lake for the past 25 years, died here recently. Interment was at Willow Springs.

Brookings, S. D.—Elmer H. Sexauer, of George P. Sexauer & Son, injured his knee severely in a recent fall on a slippery sidewalk, and will be confined to his home for some time. While no bones were broken, muscles were torn and wrenched, necessitating placing the leg in a cast for at least four weeks.

SOUTH EAST

Burlington, N. C.—Acme Feed Co. sustained a total loss of stock feed valued at approximately \$7,000 stored in the Levin warehouse that burned recently.

Statesville, N. C.—The Farmers Feed & Supply Co. has been given a state charter; authorized capital stock, \$50,000; subscribed stock, \$400 by W. L. High, F. B. Bunch, Sr., Mrs. F. B. Bunch, Sr., Clyde W. Nagle.

Tupelo, Miss.—The Tupelo Feed & Milling Co., which was organized recently as a partnership, will begin operations soon. The plant will have a daily capacity of 60 tons, and in addition to the processing of mixed feeds, custom grinding and mixing will be done. W. H. Allen is manager of the firm. Other partners in the business are J. R. Strain, A. K. Shaifer and A. J. Sumner.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Lawrence B. Austin, founder of the Austin Feed & Seed Co., died recently. Mr. Austin had been associated with the feed and seed trade in the Southeast for more than 30 years, getting his start with a local feed company in 1914. Ten years later he started the business of his own, the Austin, Dutton Co., which in 1938 was changed to the Austin Feed & Seed Co., Mr. Austin buying out his partner's interest. Remaining members of the company will carry on the business.

TEXAS

Tyler, Tex.—The Frank Guild & Son Feed Store was destroyed by fire Nov. 13.

Dimmitt, Tex.—C. W. Boothe has changed the name of his company from Dimmitt Elevator to Boothe Elevator.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Paul Allison of Paul Allison Co., underwent an operation in a local hospital Nov. 20. At this writing he is making good progress toward recovery.—G. E. B.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Bert W. Self of the Self Grain Co., Crowell, Tex., was elected a director of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n to serve in the place of Jim J. Fite, deceased, by the Board of Directors of the association.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Brownwood, Tex.—Henry Stallings, 70, died Nov. 10. He was owner of the Austin Mill & Grain Co., operating the business from 1920 until ill health forced him to retire in 1942, when he leased the property to Houston Milling Co., present operator.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Lt. Herrell Oliver Jr., 21, son and only child of Mrs. F. M. Oliver, sec'y and treasurer of the Brackett Grain Co., is reported missing in action over Germany since Oct. 20. Lt. Oliver was a P-38 fighter pilot. He was based in Belgium when last heard from.

Houston, Tex.—W. E. Daniels Sr., 83, retired milling company executive, died recently. Mr. Daniels came to Houston in 1913 and opened the local office of the Red Star Milling Co., of which he was manager until his retirement in 1925. That company later consolidated with General Mills, Inc.

Taft, Tex.—We completed this year one of the most modern grain drying plants and elevators in Texas. We have two new Hess Driers, No. 5s, set side by side that give us abundant drying capacity. We have a capacity of approximately 35,000 bus. storage. We also manufacture feed (ESCO Brand), shell corn, do custom grinding. Our retail seed store is in connection with the plant, which we think is one of the best in the south, carrying a complete line of garden and field seeds, insecticides and all kindred lines. We expect to improve the plant from time to time in order to keep pace with the fast moving Taft territory.—Bob Wise, Mgr. Eastern Seed & Elvtr. Co.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—C. B. Maxfield, general manager of the Maxfield Flour & Feed Co. for the past 25 years, has sold his interests and retired from active business. J. A. Stevenson, new owner of the company, has announced that the business will continue to operate with the same personnel, its name changed to the Consolidated Feed Co. J. E. Wood, who served as an accountant for four years under Mr. Maxfield, is the new manager.

WISCONSIN

Marathon, Wis.—A. H. Schuster has sold the Boyd Milling Co. business to Jay Martin. Abbie Meyer continues as manager.

Arcadia, Wis.—A new electrically operated hammer mill has been installed in East Arcadia Feed Mill, owned by Ernest Sonsalla.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The late Le Roy LaBudde, vice president of the LaBudde Feed & Grain Co., left an estate valued at \$189,613, willed to his widow.

Colby, Wis.—The McCrory Feed Store, Fenwood, has been taken over by Northwestern Distributing Co. of Colby. Allen McCrory is local manager.

Wheeler, Wis.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Feed Mill increased stock from 150 shares at \$10 each, and \$50 shares preferred at \$10 each, to 450 shares at \$10 each and 50 shares preferred at \$10 each.

Spencer, Wis.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. will build a 1-story, 26x80 ft. feed warehouse; of clay tile walls, reinforced concrete roof and floor, built up roofing, steel beams; loading platforms, 80x6 ft. with galvanized iron roof.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—One hundred guests and members of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n attended a "dutch treat" dinner at the Hotel Retlaw recently, one of the series of similar meetings scheduled to be held thruout the state. One of the highlights of the meeting was a discussion of what the association could do in regards to legislation for 1945.

Mineral Point, Wis.—A 60-acre tract of land has been purchased from Wilfred Bloom, Mineral Point, by parties from Madison and Milwaukee, on which will be erected a rendering plant and later, when the machinery needed is available, a soybean meal plant. The site of the new project is west of the mile crossing on the Milwaukee railroad, south of the city. The plant when completed will cost approximately \$50,000.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Kurtis R. Froedtert, chairman of the board and president of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., has proposed the following post-war slogan: Build, repair, borrow, lend, buy, sell, venture, trust. Keep the business pot a'boiling! The idea has been given pictorial form in an attractively designed four-color poster depicting American industry on the march toward the postwar business pot, which Uncle Sam is shown stirring.

WYOMING

Thermopolis, Wyo.—The Sulphur Springs Gypsum Co. has purchased the Larson elevator.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They help you to prove your claims and hasten your returns.

A Is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 machine perforated originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions, a summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 8 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Field Seeds

Shenandoah, Ia.—The Henry Field Seed Co. is building a large popcorn storage plant.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Oklahoma Seedsmen's Ass'n will meet Jan. 24 and 25 in the Skirvin Hotel.

Los Banos, Calif.—The Anderson Seed & Feed Co. has built an addition of hollow tile and brick, to its store.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Seed Dealers will hold a conference at the Ohio State University Dec. 19 and 20.

Painesville, O.—The office and seed building of the Storrs & Harrison Co. burned Nov. 10. The loss is \$75,000.

Mapleton, Ia.—Dale Vanderbur will hold a formal opening of the seed store in the building he purchased some time ago.

Coburg, Ia.—The Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co. has purchased the 10,000-bu. grain elevator of the Hughes Estate.

Galesburg, Mich.—Harry Burgess of the Burgess Seed & Plant Co. died Nov. 23 following an operation at Rochester, Minn.

Lewiston, Idaho.—The Duthie Seed Co. will expend several thousand dollars remodeling a brick building recently purchased.

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado State Pure Seed Show of 1945 will be held in connection with the Western Stock Show, Jan. 13 to 20.

San Mateo, Cal.—Jas. S. Kerr and Bert Langen, both formerly with the Ferry-Morse Seed Co., have formed the Kerr-Langen Seed Co.

Conrad, Ia.—John L. Clarke, aged 52, one of the first commercial hybrid seed corn growers, died recently after a lingering illness.

Marshall, Mo.—The Saline County Seed Co. has bought the business of the Leonard Seed Co., R. M. Leonard retiring after 48 years in business.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Miss Frances K. Moran, sec'y-treas., and for 50 years employed by the Courteen Seed Co., died Nov. 26, after a year's illness.

Mason City, Ill.—Improvements made by the Ainsworth Seed Co. include a seed sorting room, a third floor and cupola, and 180 ft. of conveyor belting.

Rockford, Ill.—Leonard Condon, Jr., of Condon Bros., was seriously injured recently when his car left the road near Elgin, Ill., while returning from Chicago.

Ellensburg, Wash.—A former Dayton wheat rancher, Valley W. Long, has purchased the Odegard & Jossem Seed Co., the former T. Jossem mill.—F. K. H.

Edgeley, N. D.—The Peterson-Biddick Co., which started in the seed and feed business here in 1939, recently purchased a 2-story brick building for enlargement of its store.

Dallas, Tex.—The Magnolia Seed Co. has moved into the warehouse building purchased last year, with 24,000 square feet of floor space, the wholesale seed store adjoining.

Lima, O.—The Ohio Seed Dealers Ass'n is sending out a poster, 11x14 inches, to dealers, urging growers to sell their seed now, as seed must be cleaned before Jan. 1 to earn bonus payments, and seed is needed by dairy farmers, corn belt farmers, for rotation and lend-lease, now. There is no prospect that ceilings will be raised or withdrawn, growers are warned. Sheldon B. Ackerman of Lima is sec'y.

Omaha, Neb.—The North Central States Weed Control Ass'n was formed at a recent conference of representatives of 14 states. The sec'y-treas. is A. H. Larson, assistant professor of agricultural botany at University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

Cedar, a variety of oats approved for registration, is an early yellow common spring oat, high in yield and quality, that is resistant to nearly all physiologic races of the oats smuts and rusts. It originated from Victoria and Richland.

Washington, D. C.—For the convenience of those interested the Office of Distribution of the War Food Administration has compiled in a mimeograph of 93 pages a list of all the noxious seed regulations of the different states, which the federal authorities are required to enforce under the Federal Seed Act.

Chicago, Ill.—The International Crop Improvement Ass'n held its annual meeting Dec. 4 to 6 at the Morrison Hotel. Group sessions were held by 12 committees on seed certification, and their reports were presented to the general meeting the last day. Fred W. Kellogg of Milwaukee, Wis., spoke on Better Seeds thru Teamwork.

Kearney, Neb.—Wm. J. Kennedy harvested only 16 bus. of nubbins from a 7-acre plot planted with hybrid seed corn purchased at \$8 per bushel from the Cornhusker Hybrid Co., and brought suit, the county court awarding \$260.13 damages and \$14.82 costs. The company, however, has taken an appeal to the district court.

Washington, D. C.—The government now is permitting publication of imports of seeds, but not those for the past 12 months. During October, 1943, seed imports included, in pounds, smooth brome, 456,600; chewings fescue, 217,400; Dallis grass, 122,400; oats, 228,000; rye, 180,800; sweet clover, 216,900; barley, 199,900; alfalfa, 66,900, and red clover, 21,500, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Portland, Ore.—Shrivel and weed seeds reduced the estimated production of mustard seed in the state of Montana this year to 16-120,000 pounds, cleaned seed basis, which is close to half of the 1943 figure of 30,300,000 pounds. Nine thousand acres of the total 1944 planting of 61,000 acres were abandoned because of drought, hail or heat damage. Most of these losses occurred in the northern border counties of north central Montana, where most of the crop is grown.

Manhattan, Kan.—Earl G. Clark, a private wheat breeder living near Sedgwick, Kan., according to a report by E. G. Heyne and L. P. Reitz, associate agronomists at Kansas State College agricultural experiment station, developed most of the wheat varieties planted in Kansas. Mr. Clark became interested in wheat at the age of 15. At that time he found three black heads of wheat in a field of Turkey, and from these heads the seeds were increased and distributed as Blackhull wheat in 1917. That was the start of Clark's wheat improvement work, and since then he has developed five other varieties related to Blackhull, namely, Superhard, Clarkan, Kanhull, Chiefkan, and Red Chief.—G. M. H.

Bloomington, Ill.—Eugene D. Funk, Sr., aged 77 years, died Nov. 28, after a long illness. He formed the Funk Bros. Seed Co., and had been active in seed research. For many years he was a member of the agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Portland, Ore.—Leading Oregon seed growers and dealers, believe there is a possibility that acreage of Willamette vetch seed will be recertified. Just how much acreage was seeded is not yet determined, but there is a substantial increase, with practically all of the available certified Willamette seed put back into the ground. A plan has been given final approval, and detailed rules for Willamette vetch certification program have been issued by Oregon State College certification board. One will be called the Oregon certified foundation Willamette vetch and the other will be certified Willamette vetch cover crop seed. The foundation grade will be of high quality grown in relatively limited amounts for use by the growers of commercial crop for shipment south.—F. K. H.

Pratt, Kan.—Five different fields here have been reseeded to buffalo, bluestem, and blue grama grasses by the Pratt County soil conservation district, under the supervision of Tom Dickens, regional supervisor. After an inspection recently, grass culturists found a heavy growth of grass which covered ground that had proved barren for several years previously. After being farmed for many years these fields of sandy loam soil proved almost valueless, so that feed for stock became short because of lack of pasture. Farmers here, in order to bring back much of this land to the original virgin grasses, are applying for the service. Reseeding of more than 300 acres of farm land is scheduled for 1945. The seed is planted with a special drill, and the government furnishes both the seed and drill under the conservation program.—G. M. H.

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Columbia, Mo.—An effort is being made in Missouri to help bolster the declining price for lespedeza seed. Appeals to Washington are demanding a support for the seed, and a plea to farmers to hold their crops is also being given. Commercial buyers paid \$10 a hundred pounds for re-cleaned seed at the beginning of Missouri's greatest lespedeza crop. As the harvest progressed, only \$3 a hundred pounds was offered. Red clover, also a large crop this year, is selling to farmers for \$30 a hundred pounds.—G. M. H.

South Carolina Seedsmen Meet

The South Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n held its annual meeting Nov. 6 at the Jefferson Hotel, Columbia, S. C., with a good attendance.

Gary Douglas of Chesterfield was elected pres.; Malloy Evans of Belton, vice-pres., and Marion P. Shuler of Orangeburg, sec'y-treas.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the various agricultural and seed interests of the state to submit a proposed bill to the state legislature in January which would authorize Clemson College or some other agency to administer the certified seed regulations which would have as its aim the fostering and production of pure varieties of seed and plants in the state.

After luncheon at the Jefferson Hotel A. H. Ward of the South Carolina Extension Service made a humorous address.

Meeting of Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n

The annual meeting of the Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n was held Nov. 28 and 29 at Fort Worth, Tex., in the Texas Hotel.

PRES. BIGBY warned against over-expansion.

BRUCE JONES, chairman of the membership committee, reported that 24 new members had been admitted during the year.

FRED ROHNERT, of Gilroy, Cal., pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, enlarged on the relationship of that organization to the state and regional groups.

R. E. L. SNELSON, of Savannah, Ga., suggested a permanent research staff for post-war plans.

DR. E. P. HUMBERT spoke on Genetics, extemporaneously.

W. A. DAVIDSON, of the grain products branch of the W.F.A., spoke on Variety under the Federal Seed Act. His address is published elsewhere.

W. GREYSON QUARLES, pres. of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, pointed out the value of trade ass'ns.

MINTER WOMACK, Garland, Tex., had as

his topic the Development of Hybrid Corn for Texas.

LANE WILSON led a forum on retailing.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: pres. Albert J. Biggio, Jr., Fort Worth; vice pres., Norman Clark, Rio Grande Valley; sec'y-treas., M. D. Mosteller, Austin; directors, Walter Baxter and Jas. Locke.

Good Seed Worth All It Costs

By Dr. K. W. NEATBY, director Line Elevators Farm Service, Winnipeg, Man.

"The price is too high."

This is the reason given, by many elevator agents, for failure to interest farmers in Registered or Certified seed. If this statement is true, it must be based on one, or both, of two suppositions. They are:

1. That mixed or "scrub" seed will give as good, or almost as good, a return per acre as will pedigreed seed.

2. That the seed growers are making too large profits.

Both suppositions are wrong. Generally speaking, yield, grade and quality, especially, of wheat, are inferior in mixed stocks. Most mixtures, found on prairie farms, contain early and late types, rust restraint and rust susceptible types, poor quality types, etc. Remember that it is not necessary to buy expensive seed every year. With proper care, Registered or Certified seed will continue to produce a reasonably pure commercial crop for several years. Therefore, the cost of pure seed must not all be charged to the year in which the purchase was made.

The question of seed growers' profits can be

dismissed with a few words. It takes a mighty good farmer to be a successful seed grower. In most cases, these "good farmers" could make more money by producing commercial grain. Then why don't they? Simply because they get fond of their pure stocks just as does the livestock breeder. They take a very real pride in their own high standards and do not measure success solely in terms of money income.

In order to meet the exacting standards of the Canadian Seed Growers' Ass'n, the seed grower must spend both time and money. He must sacrifice some good land for use as borders around the crop. He must be scrupulously careful in harvesting, threshing and cleaning operations, and must have first class granary accommodation. In many cases the seed is hand-picked. The labor involved in sacking, and shipping in small lots is an important item.

Try to imagine what our crops would look like were it not for the members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Ass'n.

The price is *not* too high.

Wheat continues to move into the government loan, with a total of 155,985,427 bus. on Nov. 18, which compared with 117,677,380 bus. on the like date last year. While the current total is well ahead of last year's, when consideration is given to the fact that the 1944 wheat crop was about 275,000,000 bus. larger than the previous one, not to mention a materially higher loan value, the amount now under loan appears to be smaller than might have been expected under the circumstances.—F. C. Bisson, public relations department, Chicago Board of Trade.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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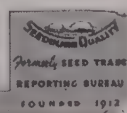
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Nebraska Holds Wheat and Seed Show

Nebraska's annual statewide wheat show was held in connection with Western Nebraska Organized Agriculture Meetings in Sidney Nov. 16, according to J. S. Swinbank, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n. Sixteen of the 20 winning samples came from western Nebraska farms with a sample of 62-pound Cheyenne winter wheat produced by Roy Robinson of Lyman taking top honors.

Second place honors went to Arno Thomas of Sidney who exhibited Nebraska No. 60 and third place went to Frank Morey also of Sidney who showed Cheyenne. Nebred, Turkey and Pawnee samples were also found in the prize winning group.

Judged on the basis of market quality as indicated by test weight and external appearance more than 130 top quality samples from all parts of the state were entered in the show. Judges were Harry R. Clark, chief inspector of the Omaha Grain Exchange and E. F. Frolik, assistant extension agronomist at the Nebraska College of Agriculture. The purpose of the show is to further encourage the improvement in market quality of Nebraska grain crops. It is presented annually by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n and the Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n with the Omaha Grain Exchange and other organizations acting as co-sponsors.

In a District Certified Seed Show held at the same time under the sponsorship of the Sidney Chamber of Commerce and Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n, Alfred Sprenger of Sidney won first place with Cheyenne wheat. Clarence Tynell of Minatare placed first with Trebi barley and Floyd Miller of Gurley showed the winning sample of crested wheat grass seed. Market grain classes of oats, barley, corn, sorghums, and potatoes were also exhibited in the district event.

The War Food Administration, thru an amendment to War Food Order No. 75, has established definite support prices on hogs for markets and buying stations other than Chicago, effective until June 30, and has extended price-support provisions to hogs weighing from 240 to 270 pounds. The support prices will now apply to good and choice butcher hogs weighing from 200 to 270 pounds. Previously they applied to hogs weighing from 200 to 240 pounds.



Judging Nebraska Prize Seed Wheat at Sidney, Neb., Show. Harry R. Clark and E. F. Frolik, Judges

Big Crop of Popcorn

The largest acreage of popcorn on record was planted in 12 commercial producing states this year. The planted acreage for 1944 is estimated at 150,300 acres, compared with 94,600 last year, or an increase of nearly 60 per cent.

A total of 15,000 acres has been planted in Oklahoma (a comparatively new producing state) and 15,000 acres is also expected in Texas. This places each of these states second only to Iowa in popcorn acreage. Most of the Texas acreage is in Karnes County, while Bryan, Choctaw and McCurtain counties are the main producing area in Oklahoma. In another new area, probably 1,000 acres have been planted in Loudoun County, Virginia and adjacent areas across the Potomac river in Maryland. This acreage, however, is not shown in the 12-state totals.

The indicated 1944 acreage is 38,000 in Iowa, 14,500 in Ohio, 13,000 in Illinois, 12,800 in Indiana, 11,000 in Missouri, 8,300 in Nebraska, 8,000 in Kentucky and 6,200 in Kansas.—U.S.D.A.

The W.F.A. Nov. 20 lifted the rationing of corn pickers, the last item remaining on the farm machinery list.

Lespedeza Seed Yields 1,000 lbs. per Acre

Mr. F. S. Rexford reports on the crop of Lespedeza seed that is being harvested in the southeastern section of Kansas. He says the yield is as high as a thousand pounds per acre and the price 7 cents per pound. He states this seed is sown in such fields as oats, and the crop comes on following the oat crop. An elevator at Galesburg has handled five carloads of the seed this season and expects to make it a total of ten. To cap it off, the Government is paying the farmers \$3.50 per acre for combining and harvesting the seed. I don't know which is the most startling—that the farmer is getting \$70 an acre for the crop or that the Government is paying him \$3.50 for harvesting it.—Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

January Oil Meal Set-Aside

Walter C. Berger, chief of the Feed Management Branch of the W.F.A. reports that the soybean oil meal set-aside for January will be 15 per cent, peanut oil meal 15 per cent, cottonseed meal from mills east of the Mississippi River with the exception of the Delta territory 15 per cent, cottonseed meals from mills west of the Mississippi and including the Delta territory 20 per cent, and linseed meal 20 per cent.

His office is also contacting all of the feed advisory committees telling them that the protein meal situation is easier and suggesting that it should be possible for those desiring protein oil meals to purchase them on the open market. This memorandum explained that linseed meal is still tight due to the reduction in production of flaxseed, and that cottonseed meal probably will stay in the areas of production.

Mr. Berger's office also is informing the advisory committees that soybean oil meal is available and is suggesting that they have their constituents concentrate on its purchase in order to fill their protein oil meal needs. In this memorandum they express a desire to suspend the set-aside program entirely in February and ask that the advisory committees wire the reaction of their constituents to such a proposal as soon as possible.

The December total set-aside amounted to approximately 120,000 tons of protein oil meals. Of this tonnage approximately 5,000 was returned to processors for their own use in mixed feeds. Thirty-thousand tons of soybean oil meal was returned to processors because there were insufficient requests for this tonnage. The remaining 85,000 tons was allocated and should be considered as distributed because of the binding clause in the applications which applicant had to sign for December set-aside meal.

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Grain Carriers

The truck competitive rates on feeding grain are to be continued until June 30 the railroads have agreed.

Peoria, Ill.—The permit system controlling shipments of corn and soybeans to this market was canceled Nov. 27.

The Nickel Plate Road has ordered 500 all steel box cars of 50-ton capacity for delivery during the second quarter of 1945.

Neglect to close car doors during heavy rains unfits the car for loading until the floor has dried out, causing a loss of car days.

Railroad operating costs have increased more than \$1,150,000,000 a year since 1940 due to higher wages and costs of materials and supplies.

The Southern Railway in Supp. 42 to 1225-K cancels the rate on grain and grain products from Zachary, Ill., to Chicago, effective Dec. 20.

Chicago, Ill.—The annual meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board will be held at the Palmer House Jan. 5, when a proposal to increase the executive committee from 31 to 39 will be acted upon.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A winter grain fleet of 75 to 80 boats is expected to tie up here, the greatest number since 1931, when 84 were berthed with a total cargo of over 25,300,000 bus. A shortage of vessel space at the seaboard has filled up the local elevators.

The Mississippi Valley Ass'n, the membership of which is drawn from 23 mid-continent states, went on record Nov. 28 as opposing establishment of a Missouri valley authority patterned after the Tennessee valley authority and reiterated its objection to the St. Lawrence water-way and power project.

Class I railroads of the United States in October, 1944, had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of \$59,900,000 compared with \$76,026,558 in October, 1943, according to reports filed by the carriers with the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Ass'n of American Railroads. In the first ten months of 1944, they had estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of \$562,000,000 compared with \$775,529,505 in the corresponding period of 1943.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended Dec. 2 totaled 47,694 cars, an increase of 2,116 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 8,657 cars below the corresponding week in 1943. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Dec. 2, totaled 32,193 cars, an increase of 1,694 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 5,438 cars below the corresponding week in 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on Nov. 28, by a vote of 10 to 3, issued a favorable report on H. R. 4184 (the Boren Bill) providing for repeal of land grant rates on government traffic. The House passed the bill in May of this year by a substantial majority. It is doubtful whether any legislation in recent years has received more enthusiastic and widespread support than has this measure. The bill is supported by the Interstate Commerce Commission, state commissions, shippers, railroads and motor carriers. Grain shippers desiring fair rates to all should urge their Congressmen to support this bill.

The government has 110,000 cases of eggs, or 184 carloads, to dispose of immediately, by sale, by the W.F.A. it is announced by E. K. Riley, midwest office of distribution.

Heavy Movement of Grain on Great Lakes

October movement of grain on the Great Lakes showed a sizable increase over grain tonnage for October, 1943, the Office of Defense Transportation announced.

During October, reports showed Great Lakes ships carried 37,376,712 bus. of grain, a marked increase over the 23,877,462 bus. of October, 1943.

"The present fleet in service on the Great Lakes is ample to care for the Government-announced quotas of all commodities, both for the month of November and the remainder of the season," said Lawrence C. Turner, head of ODT's Waterways Transport Department.

The Canadian Head of the Lakes shipped 419,000,000 bus. of all grain from the opening of navigation to Nov. 22; and probably 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 more will be shipped before the close of navigation, according to the Grain Transportation Committee which met at Winnipeg. The best previous record was 358,000,000 bus. for the entire season in 1928.

Freight Charges on Overloaded Cars

Effective Dec. 15 the Interstate Commerce Commission in amendment No. 6 to Service Order No. 68 has made a new regulation superseding Service Order No. 255.

This Amendment provides that when the excess freight from an overloaded car is transferred to another car the following shall govern:

Freight Charges.—All common carriers by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act shall:

(1) On the original car assess and collect freight charges based upon the actual weight of freight left in that car after the excess has been removed, but not less than the tariff minimum weight for such car;

(2) On the car loaded with the excess freight assess and collect freight charges based on the actual weight of such excess freight subject to the following minima:

(i) When the tariff minimum weight depends on the length of the car, 50 per cent of the minimum weight applicable to a car 40 feet 6 inches in length; or

(ii) When the tariff minimum weight depends on capacity of the car, 50 per cent of 80,000 pounds; or

(iii) When the tariff minimum weight does not depend on the length or capacity of a car, 50 per cent of the minimum weight applicable to the shipment as originally billed.

Application. The provisions of this amendment shall apply to intrastate as well as interstate traffic.

Tariff provisions suspended. The operation of all tariff rules, regulations, or charges insofar as they conflict with the provisions of this order is hereby suspended.

Altho farm population decreased 15 per cent since 1940 the annual farm production was increased in 1944 to the highest ever.

Supply Trade

Detroit, Mich.—The Ford Co. has developed a metal for bearings which will last three times as long as the old-time bearing metal.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Day Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., has opened an office here in the McIntyre Block, in charge of Clark A. McElevy.

Hammond, Ind.—The Screw Conveyor Corporation has added to its staff Jas. McConnell, formerly with Jas. Stewart Corp., Cereal Engineering and Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

New York, N. Y.—Reynolds Metals Co. has a new aluminum alloy, known as R-303, made of aluminum, magnesium and zinc which will enable users to construct stronger and lighter machinery.

Building contracts awarded in October were the lowest since October for any October since 1934. The number of factory workers employed in October was 12,660,000, or more than 9 per cent below the like month in 1943.

Charleston W. Va.—West Virginia Coal mining Institute adopted a resolution deploring the tendency of the government "to encourage strikes by temporizing with petty and arrogant strike leaders in a period of war as an injustice to our fighting forces."

Washington D. C.—Illegal control of the price of white lead is charged by the Federal Trade Commission against the National Lead Co., Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Eagle-Picher Lead Co., Sherwin-Williams Co., and the Glidden Co. The companies are said to have sold white lead to many purchasers at prices higher than a similar grade was sold to other purchasers.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Jones Hettelsater Construction Co. has added to its staff John Heimovics, who was for many years manager of the Kansas City office of the Great Western Mfg. Co., and more recently engineer for the Rodney Milling Co. He has had long experience in the design of grain handling plants.

Farmers received \$743,000,000 of taxpayers' money thru the medium of government payments from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1944.

Commodity Credit Corporation was reported to have bought 400,000 to 500,000 bus. cash corn Dec. 4 in Chicago and St. Louis, paying 3c over Chicago December. The orders specified last half of December shipment and were understood to be for lend-lease export.

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Feedstuffs

Fort Worth, Tex.—The ceiling on mixed feeds was discussed Nov. 28 in a joint meeting of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and the Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Washington, D. C.—The W.P.B. will release 6,000,000 gallons of molasses to feed mixers making application to the feed management branch. This blackstrap is in store at Gulf ports.

Washington, D. C.—Feed wheat allocations for December have been reduced to 10,500,000 bus.; compared with 18,000,000 bus. for November. The price has been raised one cent at Chicago to \$1.32 per bushel.

Washington, D. C.—The ceilings on imported beet pulp have been set by the O.P.A. at the same basis as on domestic pulp, increasing the price of the imported dried pulp about \$8 per ton, and the average price of wet pulp about 38 cents per ton.

The dairy feed industry is tied up with the creamery butter industry, which is having the edge of demand dulled by the increased consumption of margarine, now over four pounds per capita per year. The feeds needed are those that make for low cost production of butter fat.

Distillers Dried Grains production during October amounted to 47,100 tons, against 33,200 tons in October, 1943. The inclusion of 4,300 tons of dried solubles swells the October production to the heaviest on record. For this calendar year the production is likely to reach one-half million tons, thus making a substantial contribution to the feed supply.

Jefferson, Ia.—Mrs. Jennie Lind Johnson, who took over the management of the business of the Nu Lac Yeaston Co. when her husband died in 1936, at the age of 61 now has learned to fly a plane to save time in calling on 400 dealers and salesmen working for her in 21 states. She made her solo flight Nov. 1.—Art Torkelson.

Washington, D. C.—A reduction of \$1 per ton, to \$39.50 has been made in the ceiling on sun-cured alfalfa meal originating in Arizona outside of region 8, effective Nov. 27. An advance of \$3 is made in the ceiling on sun-cured meal originating in Idaho and Oregon outside of region 8. Dehydrated meal from the same origins is advanced \$2 to \$47.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A social hour starting at 6 p. m. will precede the dinner meeting at 7:15 p. m., Dec. 18, of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers and Distributors Ass'n in the Gold Room of the Radisson Hotel, where the speaker will be the congressman from Minnesota, Dr. Walter H. Judd. The proposal to change the name to Northwest Feed Ass'n will be considered.

Toledo, O.—Kasco Mills, Inc., has employed Gene MacFarland, for many years with the Wadsworth Feed Co., Warren, O., as district sales manager in eastern Ohio, western New York and western Pennsylvania. Also Kasco Mills has employed O. M. Quesenberry of Hinton, W. Va., formerly with the Hardy Salt Co., of St. Louis, Mo., as representative in southern West Virginia and southwest Virginia.

College Park, Md.—The 1945 Year Book of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials is ready for distribution and copies may be had at \$1 each from the sec'y, Dr. L. E. Bopst. The book will contain all of the definitions of feedstuffs adopted by the Ass'n since its organization in 1909. There

were 170 official definitions prior to the recent meeting in Washington, when 48 tentative ones were made official.

One Wholesaler and One Jobber Markup

Wm. R. Roalfe, general counsel of the grains and fertilizer section of the O.P.A., states that: Supplements to F.P.R. 3 permit any number of jobbers and wholesalers to handle a lot of feed, but allow inclusion in maximum price of only one wholesaler's and one jobber's markup. Limitations, for example, in Section 10(b) of Supplement 1 to F.P.R. 3, of adding the markup of the wholesaler only if no other seller of the same class has already handled the lot is necessary inasmuch as markup is added to supplier's maximum price (not actual price paid).

If person buys from seller of his own class, i.e., wholesaler buyers from wholesaler, supplier's maximum price, tho not necessarily his selling price, includes the total markup for the class of seller.

Meeting of New Hampshire Feed Men

The New Hampshire Feed Dealers and Manufacturers Ass'n held its annual meeting Nov. 17 at the state house in Concord.

Laurence F. Whittemore, assistant to the president of the Boston & Maine Railroad Co., declared the railroads had made a better record under private management in World War II than under government control during World War I. He complimented dairy and poultrymen for their co-operation with the transportation industry.

James Watson, publisher of the *New England Homestead*, spoke on Post-War Planning for Livestock.

Geo. L. Waugh and Donald W. Hopkins spoke on dairy topics.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are, pres., Paul E. Hanna, Plymouth; vice pres., Roy Peaslee, Concord; sec'y-treas., Robert Farnum, Concord; directors, Gardner Tilton and E. H. Gannon, Concord; E. E. Fowler, Suncook; John E. Cameron, Hudson, and T. O. Smith, Durham.

Feed Sales in Kentucky

The tonnage of commercial feeds sold in Kentucky in 1943, about 630,438 tons, as estimated from the number of guaranty tax tags issued, showed an increase of 47.7 per cent over 1942, the largest tonnage in the history of the feed business in the state. About 33.7 per cent of the tonnage was straight byproduct feed, 18.3 per cent dairy feed, 6.9 per cent hog feed, 33 per cent poultry feed, and the remainder of a miscellaneous nature.

Of the total tonnage estimated used in Kentucky for the year, 410,691 tons were special-purpose feeds of which 115,765 tons were dairy feed, 207,540 tons were poultry feed, 18,100 tons were horse and mule feed, and 43,715 tons were hog feed.—Thos. P. Cooper, director Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

Removal of Feed Import Control

The War Food Administration states that mixed feeds, wheat bran and shorts were the only feeds removed from import control in the transfer from the War Production Board to the W.F.A. of functions, controlling imports of these products.

Thru W.F.O. No. 63, formerly under W.P.B.'s M-63, other whole and ground grain products used for livestock and poultry feed, as well as for other purposes, continue subject to control. Other products also used as feeds, and subject to the order, are all oilseeds, oilseed meal, animal protein and feeding materials produced from bones.

The W.F.A. order covers importation of food, feed and related agricultural commodities into continental United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

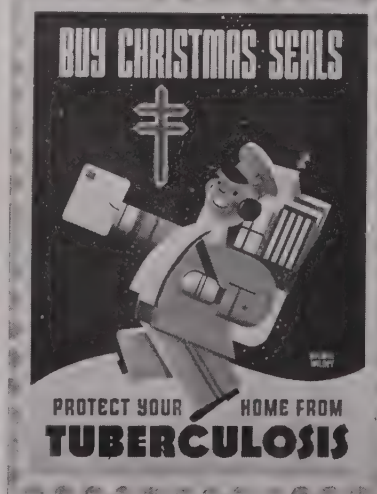
The Feed Situation

Supplies of feed concentrates for the 1944-45 feeding year may total about 159.8 million tons compared with 166.1 million tons in 1943-44, and a 5-year (1937-41) average of 136.4 million tons. Supplies of the four principal feed grains (corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums), revised on the basis of the November crop report, will total about 132.5 million tons, 1 per cent larger than in 1943-44, and only 6 percent smaller than the record supply of 1942-43, despite the reduced carry-over this year.

Including estimated quantities of wheat and rye to be fed in 1944-45, the supply of grain per animal unit may be materially larger than in 1943-44, and approximately the same as in the 1942-43 feeding year, when feed-grain supplies were the largest on record and large quantities of wheat and rye were fed. Smaller quantities of wheat and rye are expected to be fed in the current feeding year than in either of the 2 previous years.

Total supplies of byproduct feeds for livestock in the current feeding year beginning Oct. 1 may be the largest on record, with large production indicated for most items. An important increase is indicated in wheat millfeed supplies. The supply of high protein feeds will be large, but probably smaller in absolute quantity than in 1943-44. However, on a per animal-unit basis, the supply of high-protein feeds will be larger than in 1943-44, because of reduced numbers of livestock on farms. The principal reduction in high-protein feeds will be in supplies of linseed cake and meal and animal-protein feeds. Supplies of cottonseed cake are expected to be larger, and supplies of soybean cake and meal may be about the same as in 1943-44.—U.S.D.A.

Money in circulation increased \$110,000,000 during the week ended Dec. 6, to \$25,107,000,000. The government gold stock decreased \$20,000,000 during the week.



Future of Feed Supplies

By WALTER C. BERGER, chief of the Feed Management Branch, Office of Production, War Food Administration, at a meeting of Western Grain and Feed Ass'n, Nov. 27.

Just a year ago this week I left the banquet table at the 1943 meeting of this Ass'n, here in Des Moines, to catch a train for Washington. I was responding to a call from the War Food Administration to help work out plans for conservation and equitable distribution of available food supplies. The situation was critical, and one which called for prompt action and teamwork between Government and industry.

I am glad to be back today to review the problems we faced, the developments during the year, and the probable situation ahead as I see it now.

LOOKING BACK it is interesting to note how the Number One feed problem has changed from one item to another during the past two years. First, a shortage of animal protein began to develop in late 1942 and early '43. This was the top problem at that time, and it was the first reason for organization of the Feed Industry Council and the development of the Voluntary Protein Conservation program.

During 1943 a total protein shortage developed. The situation was tight all over the nation. This, of course, was the problem which caused the War Food Administration to establish the Feed Management Branch in the Office of Production.

The very acute shortage of feed grains developed early in 1944. One outgrowth of this situation was the emergency corn program, which made it possible for those essential war industries which relied on corn products as a basic ingredient to keep going.

Today, our Number One feed problem is roughage and hay in areas east of the Mississippi River. Drouth hit hard last summer throughout the East and Southeast, and emergency measures have been necessary to keep up production of milk and other livestock products.

Taking a look at the whole feed situation, however, we find prospects much better than they were a year ago. Total feed concentrate supplies for the 1944-45 feeding year, including feed grains, probable imports of grain, the quantity of wheat and rye feed, oilseed cake and meal, animal proteins, and other mill-by-product feeds, will be the third largest on record, but will be somewhat smaller in volume than the 1943-1944. The supply per animal unit, however, is expected to be about 10 per cent larger than in 1943-44. The 1944-45 supply of feed grains—corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums—is indicated at 130.5 million tons, one per cent below the 1943-44 supply. With fewer numbers of livestock on farms, the 1944-45 feed grain supply may be 13 to 15 per cent larger per animal unit than last year.

HIGH-PROTEIN FEED.—We find that the estimated supply for 1944-45 would apparently permit feeding at a rate somewhere between 125 and 130 pounds per livestock production unit (other than horses and mules). This would compare with 116 pounds last year, when consumption was limited by the available supply. There are some things, however, which we should consider in planning the level of protein feeding this year. For one thing, some of our Allies in this war need high-protein feeds badly to help get their livestock production back on its feet. It might be constructive to be in a position to supply part of these urgent needs.

As a direct result of the improved protein meal situation, the War Food Administration was able to announce on Nov. 17 the partial revocation of War Food Order No. 9—the Order which controls the distribution and use of protein meals. Feed manufacturers' quotas and all inventory provisions were removed, but the set-aside and distribution provisions were retained. This action was taken in line with



Walter C. Berger, Washington, D. C.

the established policy of removing war-time regulations as soon as possible.

We hope it will not be necessary to return to quota regulations at any time in the future, and we do not think it will be.

WHERE ARE WE NOW.—It is estimated that a total of about 145 million tons of concentrated feed will be available during the 1944-45 year, after allowing about 15 million tons of feed grain for seed, food, and industrial uses. If we feed somewhere between 125 and 130 million tons during the year, depending on rate of feeding per animal unit, we can build the feed concentrate carry-over back to safer levels—somewhere between 15 and 20 million tons next fall, as compared with 10.8 million tons at the beginning of the present feeding year. About 140 million tons of feed concentrates were used as feed during the 1943-44 year. Wise adjustments in livestock production, particularly for hogs and poultry, bring the 1944-45 estimate down to the 125-130 million

range of probable consumption. There are expected to be about 147 million grain consuming animal units on farms next Jan. 1, as compared with 171 million on Jan. 1, 1944. It looks as tho we will be able to feed our stock in 1945 at the same or a better rate per unit than during the past year.

TOO MANY LAYERS.—Estimates for next year are based partly on keeping within a 1945 egg production goal which calls for the number of layers to be down to 420 million by Jan. 1, and to 354 million by March 1, 1945. Present indications are, however, that there will still be about 470 million layers on hand on Jan. 1.

This means that nearly 50 million more hens will have to be culled from flocks than we would get from the present or "normal" rate, if we are to avoid real difficulties. And not the least of these difficulties will be the danger of having too many eggs again next spring. There is another war job to be done on the poultry front.

Imports of feed in the 1944-45 feeding year will be no more than 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons, compared to 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 in each of the preceding two seasons.

Cottonseed mill supplies will be 15 to 20 per cent lower, largely because of labor scarcity. Soybean oil meal and peanut meal will be available in about the same volume as in 1943-44, but there will be 50 per cent less linseed meal. Supply of dry rendered meat scraps will be much increased, but there will be a sharp decrease in wet rendered tankage, because of a change from pork to beef slaughter.

The fish meal supply should be about the same as a year ago.

Millfeed production may be 500,000 tons larger because of lend-lease buying of flour.

Output of distillers' grains will be substantially larger. Production of distillers' dried solubles, encouraged by government policies, is expected to increase from the present 40,000 tons to perhaps 400,000 tons a year.

Molasses after Jan. 1 will be on about the same quota basis as at present, which is one half the 1941 quarterly use. The molasses supply is short of requirements, and alcohol producers are switching more and more to grain. The WFA is forced by law to set aside a certain amount of molasses for small businesses,

[Concluded on page 456]

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The Feed Man's Interest in Roughages

By C. F. MONROE,
of Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station

Just as a builder is interested in the foundation upon which he is to erect a structure, so is the feed man concerned about the roughage part of the ration which he attempts to supplement by his grain mixtures. The foundation of dairy cattle feeding is the roughage. By studying this foundation, the feed man is able to render a better service to his patrons. At the same time, if improvements can be made in the roughage feeding, the grain supplements will show more favorable results.

WHY ROUGHAGES ARE IMPORTANT IN DAIRY RATIONS.—1. They are necessary for rumen digestion. Before the rumen ("first stomach") can function normally, it must contain a certain amount of roughage. This is necessary for the formation and chewing of the cud which is accompanied by the insalivation process. Thus, the normal activity of the rumen, by which essential feed nutrients and vitamins are built up, is to a large measure dependent on the presence of roughages.

2. Roughages aid in maintaining the proper acid-base balance within the cow's system. Grain feeding creates an acidic condition, which is neutralized by the feeding of roughages.

3. The chief source of vitamins is the roughage. This is especially true for vitamins A and D, the two most essential in feeding dairy cattle. Of course, the kind and quality of the roughages must be taken into account.

4. Minerals, especially calcium, are supplied by roughages. Other important inorganic elements to be found in roughages especially are: silicon, potassium, magnesium, iron, manganese, iodine, and some of the rarer elements.

5. Roughages also probably contribute other factors, less well defined than those referred to above. This can be appreciated by bringing to mind the complex nature of plants and the fact that in "roughages" as fed there is a wide assortment of plants, frequently including weeds. Even well-fed cows on good pasture may be observed to deliberately nip off the top of a weed or to eat leaves off of a tree. Why?

6. From an economic standpoint the home-grown roughages are of importance because they furnish feed nutrients at a lower cost than concentrates. By raising leguminous roughages a farmer can increase the productivity of his land.

EVALUATING ROUGHAGE FEEDING.—Altho the importance of roughages in the feeding program may be readily seen, paradoxically, their use involves many uncertainties and variations. This situation arises from the fact that in practical feeding quantity and quality measurements are lacking. A general idea of any particular program may be obtained by comparing it to past experiences and available experimental evidence, as well as by observing the behavior of and acceptance by the animals. Since quality determines, within reasonable limits, the quantity intake of roughages, the factors influencing quality call for consideration. For purposes of this discussion the roughages are divided in four general divisions namely: Pasture, hay silage, and corn stover.

PASTURES.—Good bluegrass pasture furnishes an ideal feed for the dairy cow. However, the amount and character of the herbage available as well as the length of the season of

good grazing, vary markedly with the fertility level and the management practices. On many farms the permanent bluegrass pastures have been grazed for many years with little or no fertilizer having been put back. It has been estimated that one cow will in the course of a season remove mineral elements the equivalent of 100 pounds of a 0-10-10 fertilizer. Thus, many pastures are not now producing what they once did and the character of the herbage has changed. An illustration of how the herbage on a rundown pasture may be changed by liming and fertilizing is given in Ohio Extension Bulletin No. 154 as follows:

Composition of herbage on treated and untreated fields:

	Untreated per cent	Treated per cent
Clover	0.5	18.0
Tame grass	13.0	71.0
Wild grass	48.5	2.0
Weeds	26.0	6.0
Bare ground	12.0	3.0

Both the dairyman and the feed man do well to keep in mind that cows should have an adequate roughage supply during the pasture season. This may be furnished by the use of improved pastures, supplemented by feeding hay in the barn or by the use of meadow crop pastures. Attempting to overcome this lack of roughage by an increased use of concentrates will give disappointing results. Furthermore, cows that have slumped badly in production during the summer because of inadequate feeding either continue at a low level or go dry prematurely. Any feed mixture is at a disadvantage when given to such cows. Feed men have a very definite interest in the pasture program and should encourage improvement practices and adequate mid-summer feeding, along with the efficient use of concentrates.

HAYS.—The feeding value of hay may be influenced by a great many factors, including: the soil on which the hay is grown and its fertility level; the kind of hay or the hay mixture; the stage of maturity when cut; the method of curing; handling, storing, and the weather conditions, especially rain, prevailing during the making of the hay. A good quality hay should have a bright green color, an aromatic odor, with soft pliable stems, not too coarse, and with plenty of leaves. By a physical examination, only a general estimate of the feeding value is possible. An accurate account of the details of the growing and making is an asset in evaluating the hay, but of course the final evaluation is given by the animals. A good quality hay fed and consumed in liberal amounts will give favorable results and the grain mixture fed with it will show to an advantage. With a poor quality hay the amounts eaten will be at a near-minimum and the grain mixture being fed is often undeservedly charged with a poor performance.

On the average farm several different kinds and qualities of hay may be found. Frequently these are stored in successive layers in the mow and are fed out in rotation. The production of the cows will be influenced by the hay being fed. However, if the grain mixture is changed or a new shipment happens to be obtained when a change in the hay is encountered, the grain mixture may come in for some undeserved praise or criticism. The feed man should be on

the alert for such a situation, especially if the results are unfavorable. When possible, farmers should be encouraged to mow the different kinds of hay in such a manner so as to permit feeding them together. The hay feeding will then be more or less uniform throughout the winter season.

SILAGE.—Altho a good quality silage makes a desirable supplement to the roughage ration, it is not an indispensable feed. Corn silage is generally very well received by cattle and gives a desirable variety to the ration. Its use makes the feeder less dependent on the quality of the hay and tends to reduce hay wastage. In general, the quality of corn silage is very acceptable. When made from well-cared corn, the grain content may range from one-third to nearly one-half of the dry matter of the silage. Occasionally trouble may be experienced from feeding excessively on silage or from too much frozen silage or from spoiled silage.

Within the last few years the use of meadow crops for silage has gained favor. This form of "silage" is essentially hay with a high moisture content. The quality and, hence, the animal's acceptance of silage made from meadow crops is much more variable than the quality of silage from corn.

CORN STOVER.—This refers to the cured corn plant minus the ears, commonly called (although incorrectly) corn fodder. Corn stover is too low in digestible nutrients to be fed in any great amount to milking cows. Small amounts of well-cured bright stover may be fed and are relished by cows. The quality and the amount of weathering to which the stover has been exposed deserve special attention by the feed man, as some stover may be practically worthless as a feed.

NEWER DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ROUGHAGE PROGRAM.—Aside from the increased interest in improving pastures and the growing of greater acreages of meadow crops, there have been some developments that will extend the use of roughages, as well as raise the quality. Thus, the electric fence has enabled dairymen to graze meadow crops. This has a special significance for the mid-summer season. Mow-drying units, which use forced ventilation, will result in hay of better quality than where complete dependence must be placed on natural curing. Windrow balers are gaining in popularity. Properly used, these result in good quality hay and facilitate the making, storing, and feeding of hay. The use of the buck or sweeprake has been found to be very helpful in making hay and contributing indirectly, at least, to improving the quality.

The forage-crop harvester, a machine that cuts, chops, and loads green forage in the field, has been found to facilitate silage making, especially meadow-crop silage. Likewise, this same machine should prove of value in harvesting material to be artificially dried.

In brief, the feed men and dairymen are essentially partners in the business of feeding the dairy cow, with one supplying the concentrate mixtures or a portion thereof, and the other the roughages. Just as the dairyman wants quality in the concentrate mixtures, so should the feed man encourage quality in the roughages.

The Future of Feed Supplies

[Continued from page 455]

new users, etc., but it is impossible to allot less than carlots. The WFA expects to distribute about 4,000,000 gals. of molasses extra to the feed trade in the first quarter of 1945, as was done in the fourth quarter of this year.

We believe that you folks in the trade are better equipped to handle normal distribution of these stocks than we are. There's no use in setting up parallel facilities to do a job that is already being well done.—Lee Marshall, director of distribution, War Food Administration.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
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Simplification of Feed Tax Payments

By EMMET B. JOHNSON of Ralston Purina Co. before Ass'n of Feed Control Officials.

For a great many years the feed manufacturer has felt that the stamp plan for the payment of feed taxes has been an unnecessary burden and bother. This became more evident and clear during the past three years, due to shortened labor supplies and an increased volume of business. For feed manufacturers, doing business in several states, it became a real problem.

PROBLEM ATTACKED BY A.F.M.A.—The Committee on Contracts and Definitions of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n recommends to the feed control officials and to this convention their serious consideration of simplifying the payment of feed tonnage taxes where tax stamps or tags are now used thru some simpler and more economical method. The committee realizes the fact that such tax stamps and tags are an inherent part of laws and it would need concerted effort to amend to the end that such simplification would not disturb any state feed law that at present adequately protects the feeder, the feed manufacturer and the public.

The committee recommends that a standing subcommittee be authorized with a permanent chairman, to thoroly study a workable solution to the problem and to continue its efforts among the respective states for action to remove this burden of unnecessary detail from the industry. The committee also recommends that the American Feed Control Officials appoint a standing subcommittee of the Committee on States Relations to study the same problem jointly with the appointed subcommittee from the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

WE NOW HAVE EIGHT STATES which require the use of tax stamps only. They are Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Eight states require the use of tax tags only. They are Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming. In eight states, either tax stamps or tax tags may be used. These states are Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Carolina and South Dakota.

TAGGING ERRORS.—You can readily see that a manufacturer doing business in more than 1 state of the 24 just mentioned has a real problem to see that each and every shipment bears the proper tag or stamp of the right denomination on each and every bag of feed. Numerous tagging errors are reported in each state, due to mishandling by inexperienced loaders. Texas tags appear in Louisiana, New Mexico and Oklahoma shipments. Every feed manufacturer is trying to keep these errors at an absolute minimum but they do occur. Special handling of analysis tags is required to see that proper stamps are affixed to each shipment. Large inventories of stamps and tags are required to handle the present volume of commercial feed. The labor cost alone of affixing stamps to tags justifies serious consideration for a simpler method of tax payments.

WASTE OF LABOR.—A state which consumes a million tons of commercial feed consumes also 50,000 man hours of labor, figuring that a man can affix 600 stamps per hour and estimating that 30,000,000 packages of 100 lbs., 50 lbs., 25 lbs., 10 lbs. and 5 lbs. constitute a million tons.

Wouldn't it be much more economical and simpler for both the feed manufacturer and feed control official to have a system of payment of feed taxes, which would eliminate the burden accompanying the use of stamps or tags? I believe the original purpose of all feed taxes was to provide revenue for the functioning of a good feed inspection and control service. If we can show that the simplification of feed tax payments would not cause a loss in revenue but show an increase in net revenue, shouldn't

each state work toward a better method of collection?

On the feed control official's side of the tax stamp and tag problem is the cost of procuring, counting, handling and shipping out to feed manufacturers doing business in the state an equal number of these stamps and tags.

HOW TO DO IT.—It isn't my purpose here to be specific about the mechanics of eliminating tax stamps and tags, but I would like to give several acceptable methods now in use for getting the job done.

First, the simplest method is the flat registration fee, as used by Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Idaho, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia. This provides for prepayment of all revenue and has been an effective way to keep the number of

miscellaneous and questionable feeds at a minimum. In these states you will find fewer of the "put anything together" variety of feed manufacturer.

The second type is the combination basis of flat fee and tonnage payment, as used by Illinois and Wisconsin.

The third type is a small registration fee and tonnage tax payment on affidavit, as used in Delaware, Iowa, Missouri and New Jersey.

Ontario Feed Dealers Organize

The Ontario Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n was formed Nov. 22 at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ont., with 17 district groups in various parts of the province.

The feed supply situation was explained at the meeting by the Canadian Feed Administrator.

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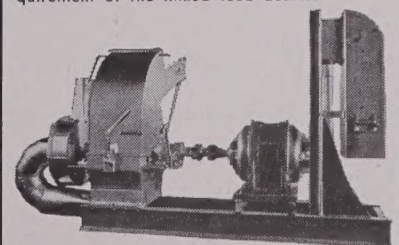
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Fairbury, Neb.—The Fairbury Mills Co. was fined \$50 and costs in the federal court on the charge that a shipment of alfalfa meal to Topeka, Kan., contained less protein and more fiber than stated on the label. Counsel stated the deficiency was due to inexperienced help during the manpower shortage.

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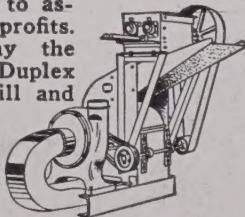
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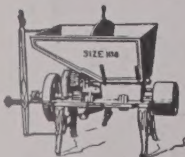
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SOUTH BEND INDIANA

The Cause of Fire in Your Elevator

By H. C. LEE, Assistant Manager Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

Mystery seems to surround the subject of fire prevention in the minds of most property owners. To them fires seem to be a matter of pure luck, and preventive measures of doubtful value. The grain handling industry is today confronted with a serious problem in connection with fires. The frequency of extremely serious fires in grain handling plants has increased enormously during recent months. The isolation and construction of the vast majority of country grain handling houses is such that a fire which is allowed to become well started very rapidly reaches total loss proportions. One very great difficulty lies in the fact that many owners and operators fail to recognize that practically all fires are easily preventable.

Grain elevator fires are not a matter of luck. They do not just happen, but rather they are the direct result of certain conditions. The more causes of fire which exist in an unrecognized state, the more frequently fire will result. Fire prevention is not the difficult task many operators seem to consider it. Fire causes in grain handling plants are well known. Remedies are simple in their application, and the frequency of fire can be greatly reduced by giving known hazards ordinary care.

Fire causes which have been most productive in the past will be most destructive in the future. On that basis then, a study of outstanding bad actors in the fire cause field should be of assistance in preventing the same cause starting fires in other plants. The following are true stories of fires occurring during the current crop movement.

IN ONE PLANT a new cup belt was not given proper consideration of what would happen to cotton belting under severe loads. The operators knew the belt had stretched, but paid no particular attention to it. One of the buckets caught or jammed in the boot, the belt burned in two at the head pulley and dropped into the boot. Unfortunately, the inspection door on the work floor and an inspection door in the cupola were open, so the leg immediately became a roaring chimney, and the plant burned to the ground. Of course, experienced operators will not use cotton belts on large receiving legs and few operators will open both top and bottom inspection doors of a leg when there is a fire in it. Most operators know that buckets of water, contents of fire extinguishers, or small hose streams, directed into the boot of a leg containing a broken burning cup belt, will usually control the fire. All of these practices are common and certainly easy of application.

Late in the afternoon a V-belt drive on an elevator leg slipped when the leg choked and burned in two. The operator on the work floor shut off the motor, went to the cupola, and picked up what he thought were all of the pieces of the burning belt. New belts were put on the drive the choke in the leg cleared out, and operations were resumed. Several hours later a farmer driving by the plant saw fire in the cupola, and the blaze was then too far advanced for the fire department to put it out.

That same thing has happened so frequently during recent months that to fire insurance men slipping V-belts, particularly on head drives, have assumed the proportions of a serious fire hazard.

ELEVATOR LEGS are bound to choke once in a while, and either the drive or the head pulley will slip. When a V-belt drive slips, the individual belts quickly ignite and flying particles of the belts are scattered around the cupola. All of the burning pieces are difficult to locate so there have been many cases where a fire has been discovered some hours later. The first correction should be a re-sizing of the drive or the belts, or both, but a fundamental lesson should be that all slipping V-belts broadcast burning embers and a careful watch must be

kept for many hours after fire is discovered. In some instances fires have been discovered ten or twelve hours after such happenings.

MANY FIRES originate in cob and dust houses. In October of this year fire was discovered about eleven o'clock one Sunday morning in a cob house which was joined to a dust house constructed of the same combustible material. The man who discovered the fire called the volunteer fire department, and notified the owner. The fire was quickly extinguished, with almost no damage, but the owner, realizing the necessity for watching to see that the fire really was out, stayed on watch after the firemen left, and about two hours later he discovered that the cob house was again on fire. This time the fire was on a ledge where the roof rafters joined the wall in the upper corner of the party wall with the dust house. Unfortunately, when this second fire was put out, no one observed that a small hole had been burned through wall into the dust house. Although there was no fire in the dust house section at that time, four hours later, after the owner had gone home, neighbors discovered that the dust house was on fire, and for the third time the department was called. This time the fire had communicated through the dust spout into the cupola of the elevator and assumed large proportions. By heroic efforts the fire department put the fire out in the cupola, and the owner stayed at the property from about five o'clock in the afternoon until one o'clock the next morning, checking on everything to be sure that there was no fire left. However, he was not satisfied to leave the elevator alone and had employed a watchman who stayed the balance of the night. Strange as it may seem, about ten o'clock the following morning the dust house, or what was then left of it, again burst into flames.

Cobs, particularly when moist, or when the cob house is not water-tight, are susceptible to spontaneous ignition, as is organic dust such as every grain plant accumulates in its dust house. A weather-tight cob and dust house, properly maintained and cleaned at regular intervals, is an excellent provision against fire by spontaneous ignition. A metal spout from the cupola, equipped with a simple automatic self-closing damper or fire stop, does much to prevent fire communicating back to the elevator.

SOME ELEVATOR MEN fail to recognize that when a belt is hot enough to be smoking, it probably is hot enough to catch fire. An elevator had been working late into the evening, and the manager heard the motor which drove the air compressor humming a peculiar noise. He immediately told a helper to go up under the overhead bins, where the compressor was located, to find out what was the matter and to fix it. Being very busy, he went back into the elevator office and continued to weigh in wheat.

At two o'clock the following morning the elevator was discovered to be on fire, and later the man who was delegated to check on what was the matter with the compressor motor told his story. When he climbed up to the platform where the compressor was mounted, the drive belt, in this case a flat belt, had jumped off the compressor pulley and become lodged against a stud. With the motor still running the belt was smoking badly. He replaced the belt on the compressor pulley and again started the motor, thinking nothing further about it. They elevated two trucks of grain, then pulled the master control switch and everyone went home.

When the fire was discovered, it was apparently centered underneath the overhead bins and there seems no reasonable doubt that the smoking belt had again run out of line, jammed over against the stud, and caught fire from the second failure. Everyone had been tired and no one had thought of looking to see whether

or not it was O.K. to leave the plant for the night.

THE GREAT FREQUENCY with which small fires are supposedly extinguished, and then the plant is left to itself without further thought of more fire, probably contributes more to total losses in grain handling plants than does anything else. Instance after instance shows serious fires occurring after incipient fires have supposedly been extinguished. On the other hand, there are many instances in our records where watchmen who have been delegated to the job of checking after incipient fires have supposedly been put out, have discovered other fires and have succeeded in putting them out. Perhaps one of the easiest, and certainly the most beneficial thing, which could be done would be to make a thorough inspection of the entire plant immediately before it is locked up for the night. Of course, it is usual that such inspections are made regularly, but it is alarming the number of times when they are not made that fires are discovered a relatively short time after the plant has been closed.

There are indeed many causes of elevator fires. Practically all of them are easily recognized. Most of them need never exist if any thought is given to the danger of fire. If every man were as careful in avoiding fires in his elevator and resulting loss to his property, as he is careful in avoiding fires in his home and danger to his family, then there would be fewer elevator fires. We are sure that the vast majority of elevator operators recognize conditions which cause fire. The desire to correct those conditions is a requirement for fire safety.

Storing 29 Per Cent Corn on the Ground

Although Minnesota is not usually considered a corn producing state, this year's production shows some very heavy yields in the southwestern part of the state and farmers have been put to the necessity of piling large quantities on the ground, notwithstanding moisture contained is still very heavy.

E. A. Brown Co. of Rock County, under

date of December 9, reports that the moisture content of much of the corn piled on the ground near Luverne ranges from 23 to 29 percent.

E. N. Brown writes, "We have not heard of many of these outdoor storage piles getting out of condition. I picked two samples Dec. 8 from a field. One tested 29.30 percent moisture and the other 26.50 percent. Usually most of the corn in this section is handled while it is frozen."

Corn stored out in the open in large lots will not dry out as quickly as corn in well ventilated cribs. The portable crib ventilators in the form of a capital A which was introduced by N. S. Beale of Tama, Iowa, many years ago, has not been improved upon for actual results obtained.

Naturally buyers hesitate to receive new corn containing such a high percentage of moisture for storage as it is very likely to heat and spoil. In some sections of the country corn buyers are refusing to buy any corn containing over 25 percent moisture because they fear it will spoil if placed in storage.



A Large Pile of Ear Corn Piled on the Ground near Luverne, Minn. Photo by R. O. Hillgren of the Argus Leader.

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